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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. LIV, No. 14 New York, April 7, 1917 Whole Number 1407

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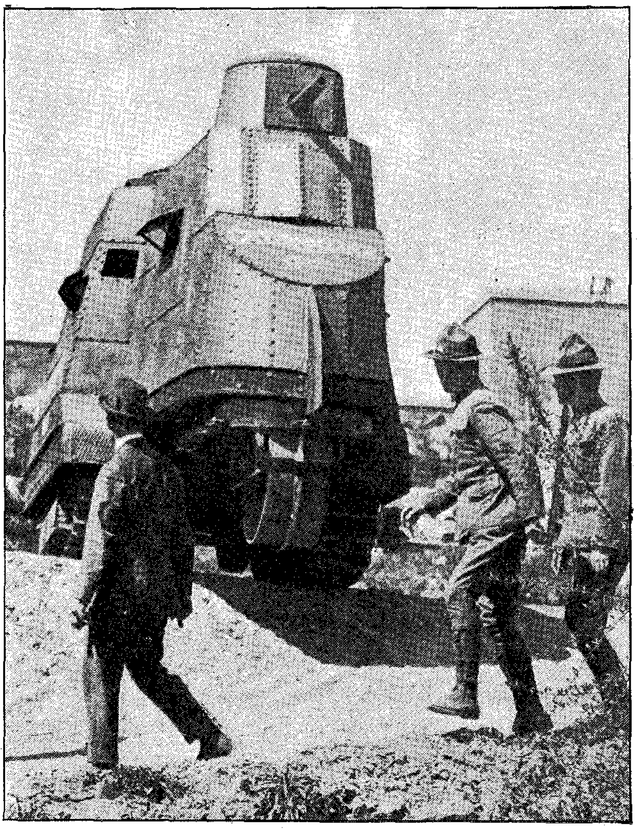
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

Periodical
L71

SHALL WE JOIN THE ENTENTE?

SHALL WE WAGE WAR WITH GERMANY independently of her other foes, or shall we wage it as an ally of the Allies? On this question editorial opinion is sharply, tho far from evenly, divided. Some papers, seeing in our quarrel with Germany nothing more than an assertion and defense of our maritime rights, would have us scrupulously avoid alliance or even cooperation with the Entente. This view is concisely stated by a journalist who says: "We are going to settle a dispute of our own with Germany, and when that is disposed of our interest in the matter is ended." Or, as the Leavenworth *Times* expresses it: "This is an affair of our own with Germany. To be sure, the fact that Germany is having trouble with us probably will be of material assistance to the Entente Allies, but in their fight with Germany we still are neutral." Some of the papers that take this stand seem to fear closer relations with the Entente far more than they fear the open menace of Prussia's mailed fist. Thus in the New York *Evening Mail* we read:

> "It is a good time to keep clearly in mind what are American aims and what are not. The means to attain American aims are not to lend vast sums, unsecured, to desperate nations who are fighting Germany and Austria for the avowed purpose of their territorial dismemberment.
>
> "America needs her funds and her sons mobilized, organized, prepared for her own defense in the stern days that will follow this war. Those days will find great nations armed to the teeth, insolent in victory, burdened with debt, freed from the moral scruples that used to keep nations true to international obligations, greedy for undeveloped South and Central America, envious of America's fat prosperity. No one who is willing to think can fail to see what is ahead of us.
>
> "Not an American in ten thinks that the cause of civilization or the welfare of America hangs upon the annihilation of Germany. Our welfare lies in the maintenance of that balance of power between the rival groups which existed before the war. That is what the President meant by demanding a 'peace without victory.'
>
> "Our resources, our men, belong to us; we need them all for our safety. They are too precious to be squandered in the pursuit of the territorial ambitions of any European group. If circumstances take us into war with Germany, it will be a war for American rights and interests. It will be prosecuted in such a way that those specific rights and interests will be attained. It will be ended when they are fully attained, whether or not England is at that moment able to realize the retention of the German colonies, whether or not Russia has yet reached Constantinople, whether or not Servia, Roumania, and Russia have yet attained the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary and Germany."



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OUR OWN CATERPILLAR "TANK."

A new American armored tractor, built like the famous British car of the West front, is being put through its paces before Army officers.

Such opinions, however, it must be said, seem to be in a small minority. Most of our press, seeing in the European War a conflict of principles, a great struggle between absolutism and democracy, declare that the

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Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354–360 Fourth Avenue, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered as second-class matter, March 5. 1899, at the Post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post-office Department, Ottawa, Canada.

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ITALIANS ORGANIZING TO FIGHT UNDER THE STARS AND STRIPES.

Four hundred veterans of the Italian Army have been organized at Newark, N. J., for American defense by Commander Edoardo Ferrari-Fontana, a tenor of the Metropolitan Opera Company. Commander Ferrari is seated in the center, arms folded, and most of his associates are clad in their uniform of the Bersaglieri. Their offer of service is said to have been accepted by the President.

United States should cast its lot with the Allies on the fighting-line of democracy. "The United States must make war in concert with the Allies and make peace with the Allies," says the Buffalo *Enquirer;* "otherwise it would be left to cope with a Teutonic-Mexican alliance alone after the Entente had made peace with the Teutonic alliance in Europe." "The active work of the United States in the present crisis, to be effective, should be directed with a regard for the wishes of, or in co-operation with, the Allied governments," affirms the Boston *Christian Science Monitor.* Instead of blinking the issue, declares the Richmond *Journal,* "we should aline ourselves with the Allies on the side of democracy." The same summons is sounded by such papers as the Tacoma *Ledger,* Atlanta *Journal,* Charleston *Post,* Chicago *Tribune* and *Herald,* Minneapolis *Journal,* Boston *Advertiser* and *Transcript,* and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger.* Says the Philadelphia paper:

> "It is true that the wanton destruction of a single American ship, the deliberate taking of a single American life, is a sufficient justification of exacting the penalty by the sword. But this motive, proper enough in itself, is nothing in comparison with the larger purpose. That is to be found in the menace of Prussianism to all we hold most dear, in the warning, written in letters of blood and fire, of a military autocracy to the highest ideals we cherish. After Belgium, after Servia, after the *Lusitania,* with England, and France, and Italy fighting for democracy, with Russia bursting the bonds of despotism in the common cause, we can not for very shame avow a sordid reason for action; we can not fight solely for our own hand. . . . . . .
>
> "Freedom for our commerce we must have; but we must also have more than this—freedom for justice between nations, freedom for liberty that it shall not perish from the earth, freedom for government of, by, and for the people to fulfil its immortal mission.
>
> "Here is our cause, here is the inspiration which will lead this nation to make war that it may make peace. There are many who believe that the cause and the inspiration should have been clearer long ago. But at least we can now avert any imputation of a mere soulless regard for our pockets, we can reveal so that all will recognize it the idealism of a great people born in valor and nurtured in honor. The war is our war because it is the war of humanity. Not for ourselves, O Lord, not for ourselves, we join those who for all these weary months have been fighting it."

"In this age war can not be waged against a great coalition without the assistance of allies," remarks the Minneapolis *Journal;* and in the Columbus *Citizen* we read:

> "While it is true that German submarine piracy has precipitated the war which now seems unavoidable, when we have once entered upon the war our cause will be identical with that of Great Britain, France, Russia, and Belgium.
>
> "These nations are fighting to crush the German military autocracy that let loose upon the earth the terrible scourge of which submarine piracy is but an incidental expression.
>
> "THAT WILL BE PRECISELY WHAT WE WILL BE FIGHTING TO DO ALSO.
>
> "Submarine piracy is merely one symptom of the malignant disease with which the divine-right military autocrats have inoculated the German nation.
>
> "This is the particular symptom with which we are the most familiar, because it is the one that has been flaunted in our faces.
>
> "But we have as great an interest as any other nation in the world possibly can have in making a complete cure of the disease.
>
> "The future safety of the world depends upon the crushing of the German military machine and the disciplining of the German mind so that it will think of nationalism in terms other than military frightfulness.
>
> "It is our world, just as much as it is the world of Great Britain, France, Russia, and Belgium.
>
> "It seems perfectly clear that both our duty and our self-interest point unerringly toward a hard and fast alliance with the Entente nations to make war against Germany with them and not to make peace until it can be made upon a basis which, so far as human foresight can determine, will make impossible a recurrence of the cataclysm which for nearly three years has racked the earth."

This point of view, *The Christian Science Monitor* reports, "is wide-spread and growing." Mr. Harding, of the Federal Reserve Board, suggests that we lend a billion dollars to the Allies. The New York *World* proposes that this sum be sent to France, not as a loan, but as a gift, and the proposal finds enthusiastic indorsement in many quarters. From other sources come demands that we send immediately an expeditionary force across the Atlantic to fight in the trenches of the Allies. "The Flag to France!" cries the Boston *Transcript;* and the New York *Tribune* explains the importance of such a move:

> "If war were a science pure and simple, fought only by machines and statistics, the proposal to carry the American flag to the firing-line in Europe would be an absurd and empty act. It would not be as absurd, to be sure, as the adventure of a certain young French boy, the Marquis de Lafayette, who in his nineteenth year, with a handful of companions, sailed to offer his sword to Gen. George Washington. A fairer parallel would be the 6,000 French regulars who landed at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1780, under command of General Rochambeau, sent by the French Government to aid the struggling Revolutionists of America.
>
> "Yet, just as it is impossible to overestimate the moral support which young Lafayette gave to American patriots in their darkest days, or the significance of the Rochambeau expedition in the last year of the war, so it would be difficult to exaggerate the moral value of our flag at the front. . . . . . .
>
> "Save in money, this nation's weight in the war can not be made largely effective at once. The point above all else to make

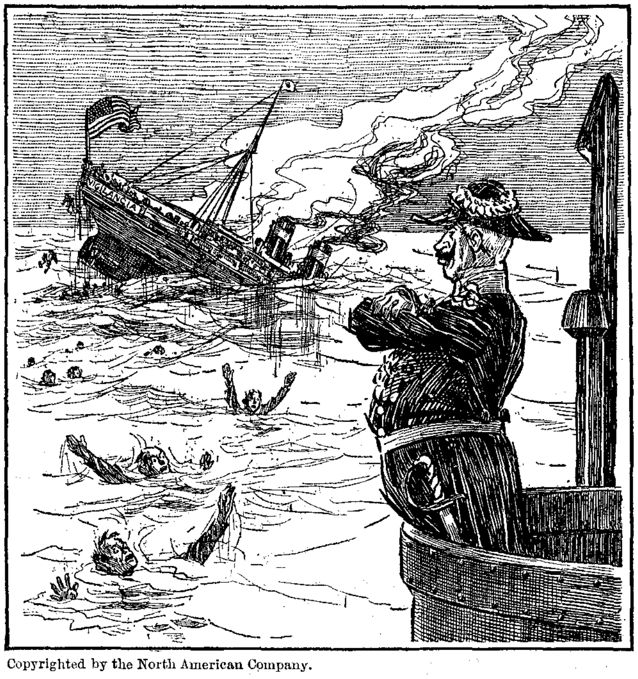
clear is that we are, in fact, coming. Our flag in the firing-line of Europe would be only a symbol. But in war symbols still count, and count vastly. There may well be darker days ahead of the Allies than any they have yet known, as dark as any in the worst years of our own war of liberation. The final test of courage has but just begun. What we urge and demand is that by every resource in our power we signal our approach and display to the world that, late as we come, we come with every ounce of energy and will at our command."

"It must be a 100 per cent. war," declares the New York *World*, which looks upon the suggestion of a separate and independent war on our part against Germany as "a counsel either of madness or treachery." To quote further:

> "We are bound to cooperate with the Allies. Even to-day we can not send a merchant ship across the Atlantic without cooperation from the British Navy, which helps to safeguard it against German submarines. In actual war our Navy could accomplish nothing for the protection of life and property except as it worked with the British Navy. As for military activities, we could not send a single soldier to the trenches except as we sent him through France with the consent and assistance of the French Government. . . . . . .
>
> "We can not prance on and off the stage to the applause of the audience, for the audience is fighting to the death in defense of life and country. We must go about our task in a deliberate, systematic manner, doing the thing that ought to be done, supplying the help that must be supplied, and making every dollar and every man count for all that every dollar and every man can count, using each in the most effective way that the situation demands."

The British Government, according to London dispatches, has already put at the service of the United States Government the secret official records of its own bitter lessons in this war into which it entered with almost as little military preparedness as the United States. In the words of Floyd P. Gibbons, a London correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*—

> "To do this Great Britain and her Allies have bared their wounds to their sister democracy across the seas, and the United States diplomatic service has for the last two months been examining these wounds, studying the defects that existed in the Allied Governments before the war, and making notes on remedies and improvements and corrections that the three years of war have brought; in other words, taking full and free advantage of the wonderful opportunity to learn without loss of a single man or the expenditure of a single dollar the lessons which England, France, Russia, and other Allies have paid for in blood and billions."



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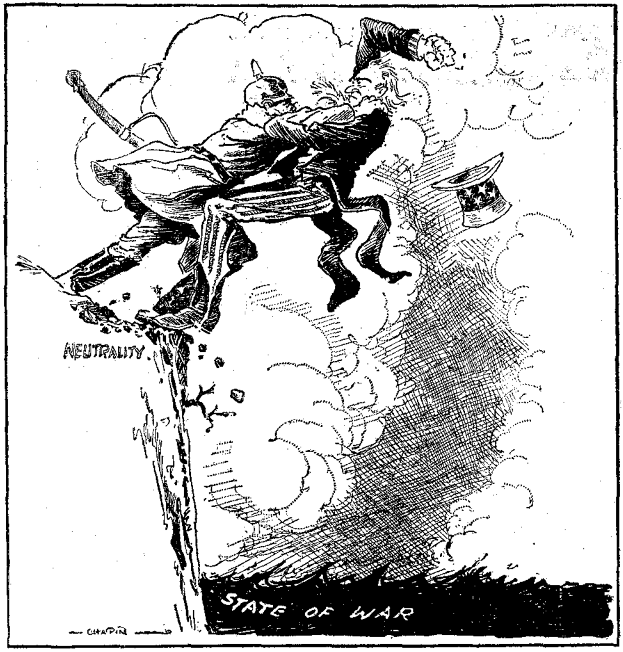
THIS IS PEACE—ACCORDING TO PACIFISTS.

—Richards in the Philadelphia *North American*.

BOUND AUG 20 '32

As the New York *Sun* sees it, the doctrine of a "limited-liability" war represents the last ditch of "the pro-Germans, pacifists, Sinn-Fein politicians, and little-American agitators." *The Sun* finds that "every pro-German newspaper is preaching this code of cowardice."

On the other hand, we find papers which belong in none of these categories, which nevertheless believe that our rôle in the war should be different from that of Germany's other antagonists. Thus the Topeka *Capital*, whose owner and editor, Governor Capper, is a recent convert to the doctrine of preparedness, argues that our financial support is the only help the Allies want. Money, food, and war-materials, it affirms, "would be infinitely more valuable to the enemies of Germany than the addition of an army that could not be fed or of a navy that has no enemy navy to fight." "Maybe the United States will do its fighting with gold bullets," suggests the Savannah *News*; and the St. Louis *Globe Democrat* thus states the case:



FORCED INTO IT!

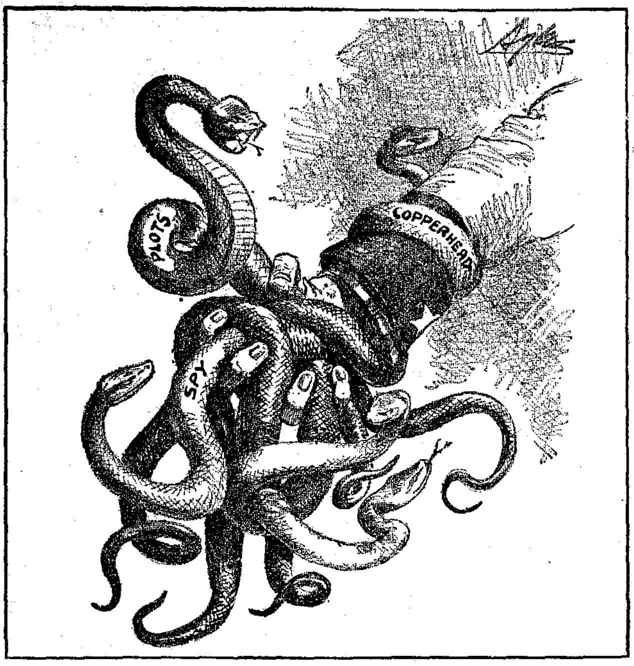
—Chapin in the St. Louis *Republic*.

> "There are some Americans who favor our joining the Entente Allies in all their plans, including the compact against separate peace. But there is nothing in the situation to warrant this, and it would be inconsistent with the grounds of our neutrality, proclaimed at the beginning of the war. If we joined now, it would be a confession that we have heretofore shirked our duty, or an admission that we have since come to look upon Germany as an enemy that must be defeated now or hereafter. Some future development may force that conclusion, but it is not justified now. Our present quarrel with Germany arises from violation of our own rights, without regard for its general conduct and its objects in the European War.
>
> "The Entente Allies would, of course, get incidental benefits from even our limited participation in the war. All the rigorous rules of neutrality would be annulled, greatly to the advantage of the Allies. But we need not join the Entente."

Turning to the English press, we find the London *Times* suggesting that America's greatest and most needed service will be financial, while the London *Morning Post* thinks that "if America will bear her part in exterminating the submarine, she will confer the greatest and most enduring benefit upon humanity." Financial London, according to a correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, "expects America's participation to be naval and financial rather than military." In Paris, on the other hand, we find Secretary-General Jules Cambon declaring that "we wish to see American troops in France as soon as possible," and that "the public feels confident in its anticipation of American military aid."

LOYALTY AND TREASON

In the face of war "we are divided only into two classes—Americans and traitors," declared the Mayor of New York recently, and the Salt Lake *Tribune* reminds the "few copperheads" of the country that the time has come "when the small-souled individual, either in or out of office, should keep silent." But opponents of war against Germany are apparently by no means reduced to silence. Pacifist petitions pour in upon Congressmen, antiwar advertisements fill pages of the newspapers, pacifist orators draw crowds, circulate handbills, and hamper recruiting; throngs gather in pacifist mass-meetings. At one New York peace-meeting *The World* tells how two speakers threatened revolution if war should come, and another prayed to God for the death of men whom he named. Not only did the audience listen approvingly to these, but actually applauded "when the country and the President were consigned to hell." So that *The World* is led to ask:



OH, FOR A ST. PATRICK!
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*.

> "Does it not appear that in these dangerous demonstrations the real pacifists are outnumbered by militarists in open sympathy with an enemy country? If that is not the case—if they are, in fact, the meek protesters against war who act thus, who utter such sentiments, who by thousands cheer suggested assassination—then those who believe that the country, attacked so long, should at last defend itself are far outdone in vehemence and violence by bloodthirsty pacifists."

That there is danger of hysteria about pro-German treason the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* admits. Nevertheless, it adds, "the desire of the Administration for legislation enabling it to deal effectively with espionage, together with its refusal to extend the old Prussian treaties with the modifications requested by Germany, is sufficient proof of actual dangers from the enemy within our gates." Wherefore the Philadelphia daily highly approves the appeal of the New York Mayor's Committee on National Defense, which would give voice to the inarticulate loyalty of the vast body of our citizenry in a day when "the clamor of the disloyal—and of the misguided few who believe that perpetually yielding is the solution of all our national difficulties—is heard abroad." And it is encouraged by the general welcome extended to the loyalty declaration which has been circulated by the committee in New York and is being taken up elsewhere. This pledge, which has been signed by hundreds of thousands, is worded as follows:

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

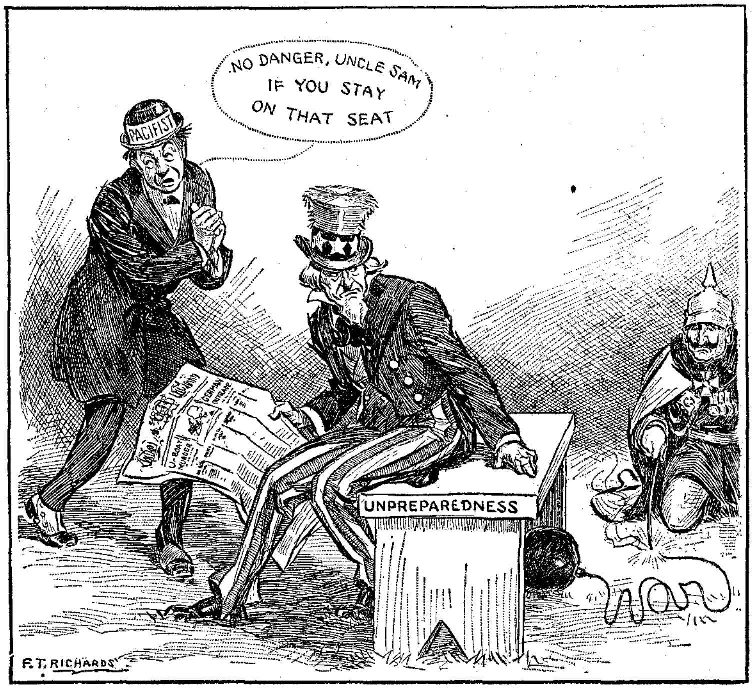
As an American, faithful to American ideals of justice, liberty, and humanity, and confident that the Government has exerted its most earnest efforts to keep us at peace with the world, I hereby declare my absolute and unconditional loyalty to the Government of the United States and pledge my support to you in protecting American rights against unlawful violence upon land and sea, in guarding the nation against hostile attacks, and in upholding international right.

"Any American can become a better American by signing this pledge," declares the Des Moines *Capital*, which believes it especially necessary in New York, "the center of pacifist oratory, of enemy intrigue, and of anarchistic propaganda." "If there be any among us who are not ready now, in this hour of our supreme national trial, to renew their covenant with the Government created under Washington and cemented under Lincoln," comments the Syracuse *Herald*, "let them admit it and manfully take their consequences or forever hold their peace." As the New York *Evening Sun* thinks, "so pernicious have been the activities of the noisy pro-Prussian German-Americans that it is incumbent upon German-Americans who are loyal to the United States more than upon other citizens to sign this declaration of straight Americanism."

One large German society in New York, however, takes the request to sign the pledge "as an insult, as it means nothing but that the loyalty of its members is being doubted." A German pastor bases his refusal on religious grounds—"Having pledged my absolute and unconditional loyalty to the Prince of Peace, any other declaration of loyalty submitted to me must necessarily be conditioned by that pledge." Nor are Germans the only objectors. The Socialist New York *Call* finds "very little that is inherently offensive" in the pledge which has been circulated, but affirms that "to sign means a blanket indorsement of war and of capitalism's stake in the war. To sign means that the signer wants to go to war at once, and is in favor of everything that might be done in the future." There are even supporters of the President who wonder why such importance should be set on a pledge. As the Boston *Journal* remarks, "the loyal don't need it, the disloyal won't fulfil it." The real patriot, says the New York *Evening Post*, "would no more think of proclaiming his readiness to do and endure all for his native land than he would of boasting that he could be depended upon not to steal penny-savings from a child. He feels that the deep and sacred feelings which he cherishes for his nation are to be taken for granted." In Texas, the Fort Worth *Star-Telegram* calls the movement "the silliest kind of bunk," and adds:

> "American citizens, we hope, are presumed to be loyal, whether they be native- or foreign-born. But if there are some who are not loyal, which is probably to be presumed also, nothing can be accomplished by having them sign a loyalty pledge. . . . . . .
>
> "It is just such silly activities as these that frequently make America a laughing-stock abroad. President Wilson needs no assurance in the shape of several bales of loyalty-pledges that American citizens are loyal. Nor does Congress need it. If we are to have war there will be sterner tests of our patriotism demanded than the signing of a piece of paper. There is no demand for vulgar boasting about our loyalty in the meantime."

Many German-Americans are doing their best to refute charges of disloyalty, either by signing pledges or by actions which speak louder. For instance, a prominent member of the New York German Liederkranz asks that society to drop the word German from its title and discontinue the use of the German language. Four directors of the Milwaukee *Free Press*, two of them German-Americans, resign because of its pro-German attitude. Milwaukee holds a great meeting to demonstrate its loyalty, sending the President this message: "Milwaukee stands heart and soul with America's Government for the defense of American right and American honor." "Not alone have the aspersions cast on Milwaukee been answered," declares *The Journal*, "but aspersions directed at German-Americans as a


NO DANGER, UNCLE SAM, IF YOU STAY ON THAT SEAT
PACIFIST
UNPREPAREDNESS
F.T. RICHARDS

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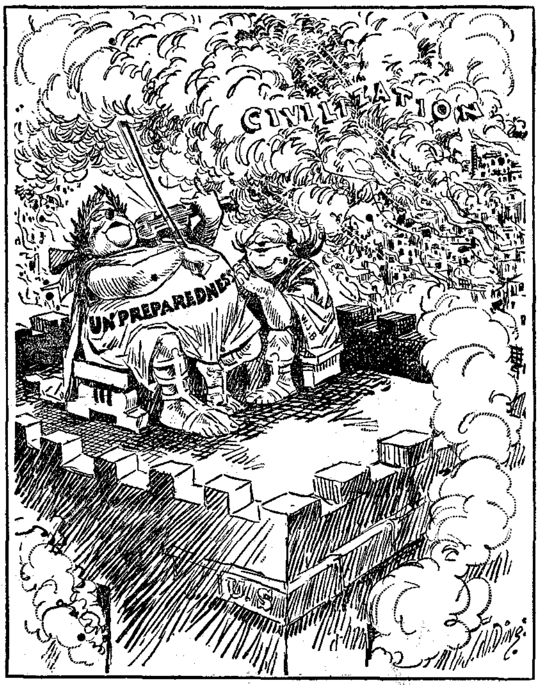
A DANGEROUS ADVISER.

—Richards in the Philadelphia *North American.*



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WHILE ROME BURNS.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune.*

"SAYING PEACE, PEACE, WHEN THERE IS NO PEACE."

class by those who doubted their loyalty and accepted the evidence of words and acts which did them injustice and cruel harm." Milwaukee men have, incidentally, given their city the lead in Army enlistments, while Milwaukee women enthusiastically organized a patriotic league. In St. Joseph, Missouri, the president of the local Turnverein replaced German flags and portraits with American flags and portraits in the Turner Hall. And the German-Americans of St. Joseph, he tells us, are loyal, for "they know the United States is not going to war with the German people, but with the Prussians." The Chicago *Abendpost* declares that "every good American should and must support" the Government in preparing for war, and it says further: "Germany appears to want war, and it is plainly evident how this could have been avoided had not Germany persisted in its policy of the past few months." This, the Chicago *Herald* believes, represents the real sentiment of German-Americans everywhere. Yet the Chicago *Evening Post* realizes the "tragic choice" that faces German-Americans, and it quotes approvingly this plea made by the editor of the Illinois *Staats-Zeitung:*

> "Americans not of Teutonic ancestry have a patriotic duty to perform toward those fellow citizens who are of that migration.
>
> "That duty consists of showing their friendship for these whose hearts are wrung by a war with Germany; to pardon with kindly forbearance the unguarded but otherwise unintentionally unfortunate remarks that a German-American might be guilty of; to help to erase the fear among German-Americans that spies surround them, ever ready to misinterpret innocent acts or words; to aid in increasing the love for and attachment to the United States on the part of citizens of German birth, and to assist, as far as possible, to bring back peace and contentment to the German-American element."

In contrast with such expressions, we may note, however, the bitterly pro-German tone of such a publication as *Issues and Events.* To quote an editorial utterance of this weekly:

> "We have been making war on Germany for two years and a half. That is the plain truth which aches like a fever in the sickened mind of every American with a conscience and more than half a brain. That is the plain truth which every German reads in countless graves, in countless hospital-beds of pain. And what has Germany done at last? Made war on us? Not at all. She has announced to the world that she has been driven to extend her war against her enemies, after two years and a half, to exceptional and illegal lengths, similar to the illegal lengths they have gone to all that time. And to do this she is going to use a weapon which is more effective than theirs, and which, being new and heretofore unused, is bound by no law save that of effective use. Her object is solely to prevent the munitioning or provisioning of her enemies. She asks of neutrals only that they keep out of the danger of which they are amply warned."

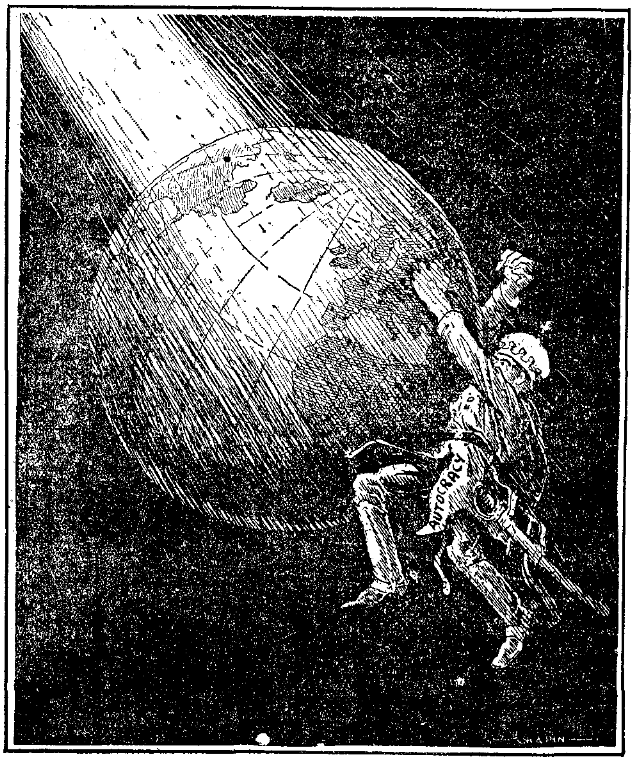
GERMAN "SCRAPS OF PAPER" WITH US

GERMANY HAS TO LIVE DOWN HER CAREER as a word-breaker, and that is the sum and substance of Secretary Lansing's latest communication, observes the Newark *News,* as it notes the refusal of the State Department to entertain Germany's proposal that the treaties of 1785, 1799, and 1828 between Prussia and the United States be reaffirmed and amplified. This Government practically accuses Germany of regarding treaties as "scraps of paper," Washington dispatches point out, as they mark with particular stress the statement of Secretary Lansing that "this Government is seriously considering whether or not the treaty of 1828 and the revived articles of the treaties of 1785 and 1799 have not been in effect abrogated by the German Government's flagrant violations of their provisions, for it would be manifestly unjust and inequitable to require one party to an agreement to observe its stipulations and to permit the other party to disregard them. It would appear that the mutuality of the undertaking has been destroyed by the conduct of the German authorities."

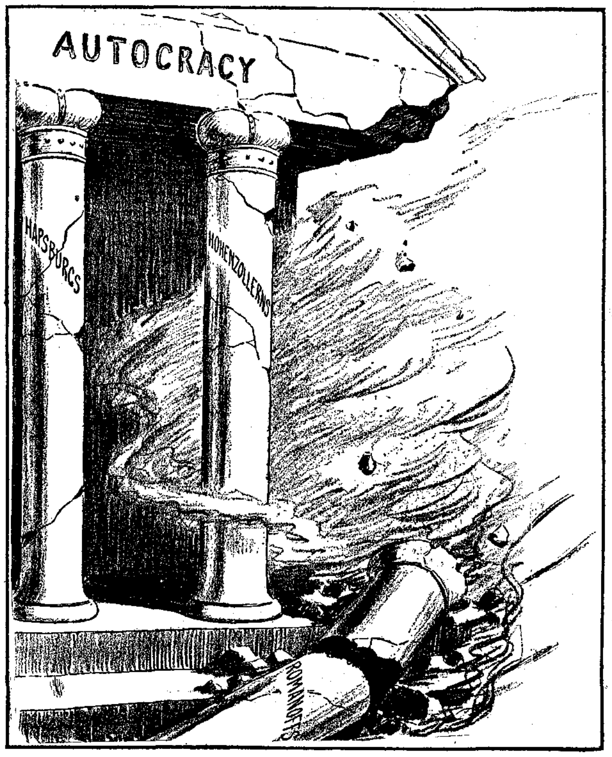
Since the severance of diplomatic relations Germany has prevented certain citizens, in the words of Secretary Lansing, "from freely removing from the country," which, as the New York *Times* remarks, is in plain disregard of the reciprocal liberty of intercourse assured by the treaty, and these acts, he says,

> "can not be taken otherwise than as an indication of a purpose on the part of the German Government to disregard in the event of war the similar liberty of action provided for in Article XXIII of the treaty of 1799—the very article which it is now proposed to interpret and supplement almost wholly in the interest of the large number of German subjects residing in the United States and enjoying in their persons or property the protection of the United States Government."

The Times holds that Article XXIII, "if continued in force, and Germany has sought to persuade our Government to admit



SLIPPING.
—Chapin in the St. Louis *Republic*.



NEXT?
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

WHERE THE HOME OF THE BRAVE

its continuing in force, would have been a serious obstacle to the enforcement of necessary measures of public security within the United States after the outbreak of war," and believes Washington is "well advised in seriously considering whether the treaty is not now altogether void and of no effect because of the open and repeated violation of its provisions by the German Government." A Washington dispatch to this journal informs us that the German note was regarded by State officials as "practically proposing a new treaty." Nationals of either country resident in the other would, in case of war, have been free from internment, most would have been entitled to remain indefinitely, and those seeking to leave would have been free to do so with all their property. Moreover, this informant says that enemy property, specifically including merchant vessels, would have been free from all sequestration, except under laws applying to neutrals also, while contracts and patents would not have been canceled, suspended, or declared void. Recalling that German ships were disabled in our ports "by orders," long before an answer was due to the amazing proposal that we should safeguard them home through a blockade, the New York *World* wonders whether it does not look "as if refusal was expected—as if this were merely one more cheat to raise hope at home while the fighting goes on." At the same time this journal notes that as we decline Germany's request on the treaties, this Government announces that in the event of war German subjects in this country will not be interned, except as a consequence of their own misdeeds, or, to use the words of Secretary of War Baker in a formal statement, "everybody of every nationality who conducts himself in accordance with American law will be free from official molestation, both now and in the future." This is putting the dictates of humanity and civilization above formal international engagements, according to *The World*, which goes on to say:

> "If the treaties to which Germany appeals to-day had been respected by that Empire we should not be on the eve of war. Now that they have been canceled by Germany's own acts, German subjects in the United States will owe their liberty and their possessions to the magnanimity of the American people—and to their own good behavior."

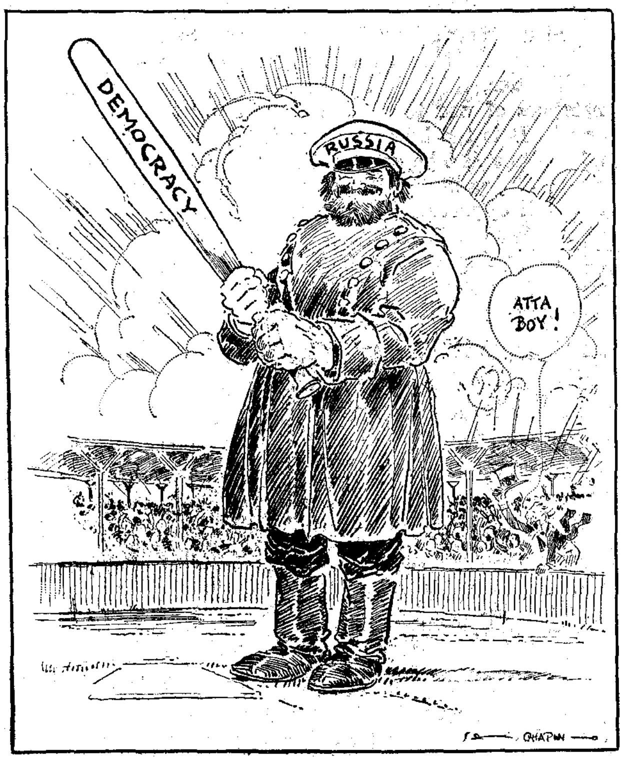
THE FOE AT RUSSIA'S GATE

WHILE NICHOLAS ROMANOFF WEEPS or tends his little garden at Tsarskoe Selo, the democracy which has superseded his autocracy faces grave problems. Besides the inherent difficulties in establishing such an Empire as Russia upon a self-governing basis, the nation is in the midst of a great war, against a powerful and crafty foe, which is attacking her both from within and without. War Minister Guchkoff's cry, "The foe is at the gate," is no mere figure of speech, we are reminded by a press correspondent; "the slightest relaxation of vigilance, and the enemy would be at Petrograd." Where this threatened German drive will start and how vigorous it will be will, as the Newark *News* observes, "very probably depend upon the way Russia pulls herself together." Threats of overwhelming invasion and tempting hints of peace are but part of Germany's game, the Newark paper adds. The Prussian militarists, it explains, are adepts in playing both ends against the middle, thus—

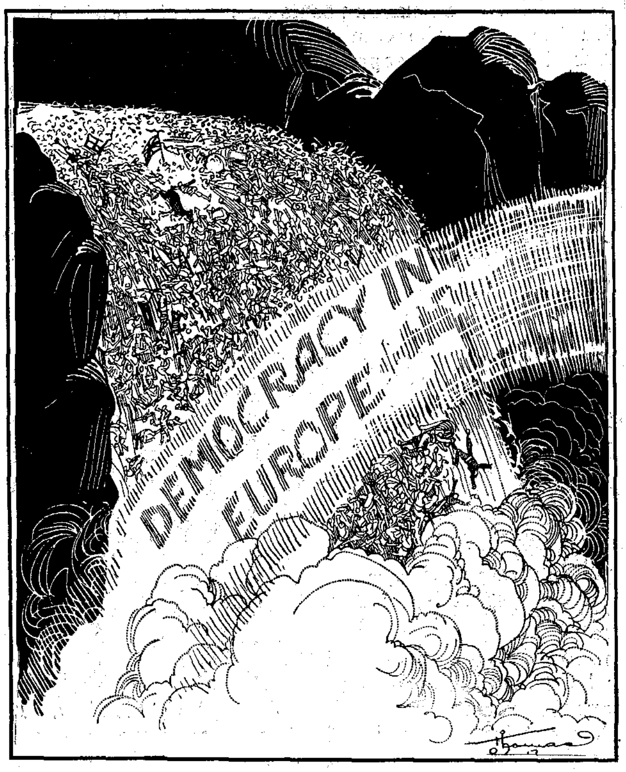
> "Germany knows, of course, what she can count on from the pro-German nobility and reactionaries of Russia, and it would not be surprizing if her agents were at work among the radicals, or even if she had permitted captured radicals to make their way back to Russia, exactly as she supported the Casement uprising in Ireland. Her methods change little. She may be expected to play the old game with what profit she can. . . . All reports coming out of Russia indicate an increasing unity and disposition to present a stronger front than Germany has beaten against heretofore. But this has not met the test as yet, and it would be foolish to try to foresee what will happen."

The New York *Evening Post* finds it hard to escape the conclusion that Russian Army discipline has been seriously impaired. A Petrograd press dispatch which we find in the Boston *Transcript* records certain incidents hindering the work of restoring discipline, among which "is the movement of extremists, to put the final overthrow of the Romanoffs, the bureaucrats, and ruling classes generally in the forefront of all national effort."

Aside from the work of these disturbers within and without, the very task of holding together so unwieldy an empire is a formidable one, in the Baltimore *American's* opinion. The



BREAKING INTO THE BIG LEAGUE.
—Chapin in the St. Louis *Republic*.



THE RAINBOW APPEARS.
—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

BECOMES THE LAND OF THE FREE.

180,000,000 people we think of as Russians include "more than twenty different races, speaking more than twenty different languages," a "hyphenated" situation that makes our own pale into insignificance. For instance—

> "There are 8,000,000 Poles, 9,000,000 Turkomans, there are Mongols, Tatars, Kurds, Lithuanians, Jews, Finns, Kirghiz, Bashkirs, each racial division counting into the millions, and there are more than a dozen other races besides those just mentioned that are segregated by languages or religions. As to religion, the state church—the Orthodox Greek Catholic Church—is said to include 100,000,000 of the whole population. There are, besides, 14,000,000 Mohammedans, 12,000,000 Roman Catholics, 6,000,000 Protestant Christians, and about 40,000,000 divided into forty or fifty other religious groups—some large, some numbering only a few adherents. All of this does not show that the melting-pot idea is impossible for Russia, but it does suggest that a fused democracy—a government of the people, by the people, that will run smoothly and not skip a good many cogs—is not an affair to be brought about by the passing of a Duma resolution."

But German hopes of negotiating a separate peace, together with German plans for stirring up strife in Russia, as well as German confidence in a half-hearted resistance to their new Petrograd drive, meet something of a jolt in the appeal recently drawn up by a meeting of workmen, soldiers, and Duma deputies at the Russian capital. It calls upon the workers of the world, particularly those in the Teuton armies, to end the war by throwing off autocratic rule. It does not beg for peace, as it declares: "Russia will defend its new-found liberty against all interference, whether from within or without. It will not yield before belligerent bayonets, nor will it permit itself to be coerced by foreign military power." A Socialist advocate of the appeal exprest this thought even more emphatically, saying:

> "When we speak to the Germans, we always keep guns in our hands. We shall fight to the last drop of blood for liberty if the Germans do not accept the appeal. The dominating idea of the appeal is that we are seeking peace by urging others to throw off the yoke."

The voices of the extreme Socialists, calling for peace, have, according to Petrograd dispatches, been drowned in the general cry that the struggle must continue. The new War Minister has been visiting the front, and everywhere, we are told, the Army has enthusiastically responded to his appeals and declared itself ready to fight on to the end. The common soldier has gained self-respect, we read in a New York *Sun* dispatch, by orders substituting "you" for the familiar "thou" when his officer speaks to him, and "Mister" for "Excellency" when he speaks to his officer. His lot is further made happier by the removal of the ban on smoking in the streets, entering public places, and joining political organizations. The danger from above has been minimized by the removal of officers deemed inefficient or suspected of too close relations with the old régime. The Grand Dukes have left the Army, even Nicholas yielding the supreme command to General Alexieff.

Confidence in the success of the new Government of Russia is abundantly exprest by American editors, always hopeful for democracy. They base their hopes on the work of the zemstvos (described on page 1001), on the experience of the Duma, on the character and ability of the men now in office. The daily dispatches from Petrograd are found most reassuring by the New York *Times*, which thus states a few reasons for the optimism which it shares with many of its contemporaries:

> "Tales of disorganization and disloyalty to the new Government in the Army must be set over against the self-evident fact that the Czar would never have abdicated if he had not been convinced that the Army was with the revolutionists. Sovereigns who have a powerful army at their back are not so weak and yielding—the Kaiser, for example. The Russian Church also exhorts the people to be loyal to the new Government. That is a favorable indication not to be ignored.
>
> "There may be Socialist demonstrations in the big cities, agitations, more or less rioting. But the Socialists of Russia are to be found in the operative class and to some extent among university students. They are but an insignificant fraction of the population. The land-owning class, the tillers of the soil, are the heart and soul of Russia. They are faithfully represented by the Duma, whose leaders are men of intelligence and moderation. There are no more loyal and earnest supporters of the Duma and the revolution than the zemstvos, or rural county councils, and the Russian Unions of Towns, or rural town councils. It was these unions that assumed the task of furnishing supplies to the armies at the front after the Government service broke down. They are immediately representative

of the spirit of the Russian people throughout the whole Empire. With the Army, the Church, and the Russian people themselves giving faithful support to the new Government, it is not easy to believe either that the forces of reaction generated within the old titled and official class, permeated with treason and dishonesty, or the radical spirit among the extreme Socialists will get the upper hand. The Nihilists have disappeared, the terrorists of whom we heard so much ten or fifteen years ago find their occupation gone. The revolution has come without the bloodshed of which they talked so threateningly. There may be conspiracies against the new Government of the people, moments of peril may await it, but there is solid ground for the belief that the popular election will be held, that the Constituent Assembly will do its constructive work in peace, and that a permanent Government will be established acceptable to the Russian people and worthy of the world's welcome."

The Times sees a good augury for the future in the moderation of Russia's radical ministry, which is "little likely to give way to reaction on the one hand or to disaster and excesses on the other." An important source of the new Government's strength, in the New York *Evening Post's* opinion, is its sympathy with popular demands. For—

"Only the most visionary or the most irreconcilable of popular agitators would be discontented with the program of liberties announced by the provisional Government in the short time it has been in power. It has promulgated full amnesty, which means the return to Russia of Socialist and labor leaders. It has spoken out for universal suffrage, women as well as men. It has ordained complete freedom of speech, press, assembly, and association, going as far as to extend the principle of trade-unionism to military officers. It has ordered the replacement of the police by a popular militia, with elective officers. It has removed all restrictions from the right to strike. More than that, it has declared in the manifesto of March 16, embodying these liberties, that there is 'no intention to profit by the circumstances of war to delay the realization of the measures of reform.' It is the business of waiting for liberty that makes a people restless. The convocation of the Constituent Assembly is spoken of as a matter of a few weeks. In that Assembly there will be full opportunity to press for further reforms."

Until this Assembly meets, Russia will be governed by the Council of Ministers headed by Premier Lvoff. The Foreign Minister, Paul Miliukoff, admits that there is a decided leaning of all elements in Russia toward a republican form of government; the Assembly's decision, he says, "will show whether this impression of the country's desire is premature." Similarly, the Minister of Justice, A. F. Kerensky, has been quoted in an Associated Press interview as saying: "I am a republican and I think I know what kind of a government Russia wants, but as a member of the Government I will not try to bring any pressure upon the popular opinion which will render the decision." The vote of the central committee of the all-powerful Constitutional Democratic party in favor of a republic means a "United States of Russia," in the opinion of Isaac Don Levine. For this authority on Russia reminds us in the New York *Tribune* that "the Russian republic is not going to be one solid state. It will be a union of Russia, Finland, Poland, Lithuania, Armenia, and perhaps some other individual, tho dependent, states."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

EVEN in the science of retreating, Germany is leading the world.—*Washington Herald.*

THE Russian people feel pretty safe from disorder now that the police are in jail.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

GERMANS should consider that the falling-back habit in a soldier tends to develop homesickness.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE destruction marking the German retirement would seem to indicate little hope of immediate recovery.—*Newark News.*

GERMANY might foil the carefully laid plans of the United States Navy by withdrawing all her *U*-boats.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE question yet to be determined is whether the Prussian diet will be revised to avert autocratic indigestion.—*Newark News.*

AT all events, the Kaiser has been more successful than Henry Ford in getting the boys out of the trenches.—*New York Tribune.*

NOW that the Russians have started a republic, they'll find it a whole lot harder to retain their liberty than they did to get it.—*Boston Transcript.*

TRY as they may, the Allies can't halt the German retreat. The Kaiser's army sweeps victoriously on toward home.—*Philadelphia North American.*

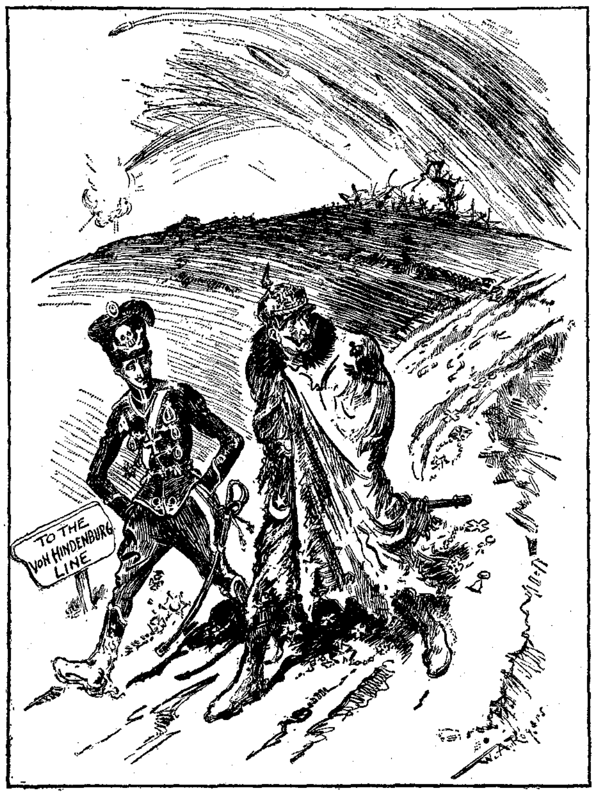
THE people of Europe did not begin the war, but it looks as tho they are going to have a powerful voice when it comes to ending it.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

IT is expected that Russian opinion will favor a republican form of government. They have not seen the Congress of the United States in session.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE timid pedestrian handed his pocketbook to the footpad. "This foils his carefully laid plans," he explained, "to take it away from me with a club."—*Boston Transcript.*

THE trade of king is getting so uncertain that none of them can tell for sure when they get up in the morning whether they are going to get in a full day's work.—*Kansas City Times.*

PUT beyond repair by her own sailors, the giant *Vaterland* may yet appear symbolic of what has been done to the Hohenzollern Ship of State by its own crew.—*New York World.*


TO THE VON HINDENBURG LINE

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"PAPA, THIS REMINDS ME OF MY VICTORY AT VERDUN!"
—Rogers in the New York *Herald.*

ANYTHING is possible to-day except the pacification of the pacifists.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

IT may be said that it was the Duma that put a "nick" in Nicholas.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

WHY not waft the smell of broiled beefsteak over the German trenches and mercifully end the war?—*Wall Street Journal.*

A DELAWARE citizen having cut a wisdom-tooth at the age of ninety-two, there's hope for Mr. Bryan yet.—*Washington Post.*

THE divine right of kings works all right in Europe until the people discover that they hold the aces.—*Boston Transcript.*

GIVE us time and we will furnish William with a nice little barred zone of his own.—*Wall Street Journal.*

SO far as reported, we are still permitted to read the Beatitudes without suffering the taint of treason!—*American Friend.*

THE difference between the Adamson Law and the American people is that one of them is upheld and the other held up.—*Boston Transcript.*

A CORSET-MANUFACTURER says that he invented the straight-front. He should sue von Hindenburg for infringement.—*New York Evening Journal.*

FRANCE and Italy, to save daylight, are advancing their clocks one hour, just after Russia has jumped ahead a century or so.—*Philadelphia North American.*

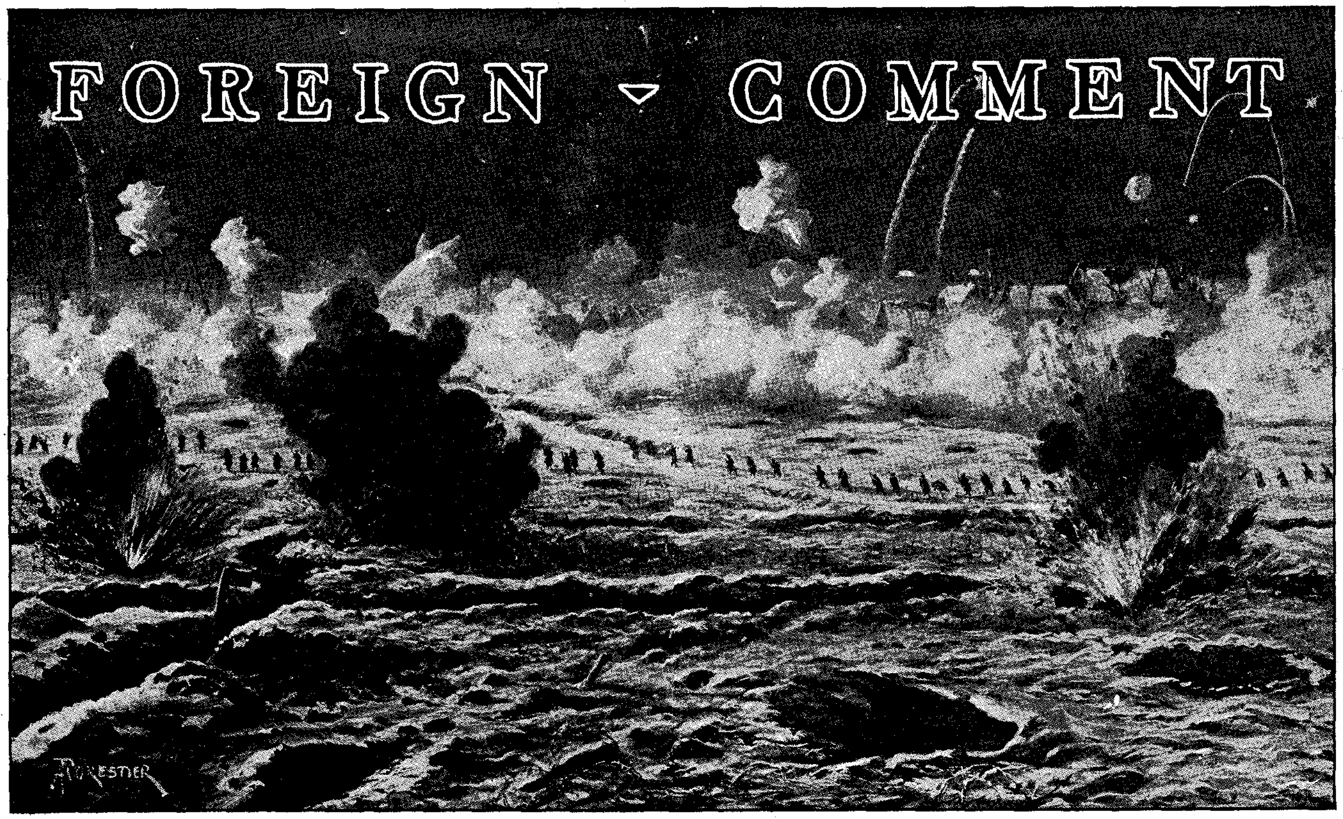
IT is said to be regarded as a social error to mention the island of St. Helena while taking tea with the Hohenzollern family.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

ONCE these railroad-workers accept the view that they are public employees, they will be asking for a six-hour day and Saturday afternoons off.—*Philadelphia North American.*

HOW hurried the German retreat was is evidenced by the fact that in some of the towns evacuated they did not have time to even smash the dishes before leaving.—*Kansas City Times.*

BY the brilliant strategy of retreating, the German Army is rendering futile the preparations of the Allies to drive it back. And to add to the discomfiture of the Allies, they are now left with a lot of extra ammunition on their hands.—*Philadelphia North American.*

FOREIGN COMMENT



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TROOPS ADVANCING TO THE ATTACK BY MOONLIGHT BEHIND A SCREEN OF SHELLS.

Describing this drawing made by an eye-witness, *The Illustrated London News* says: "The above drawing illustrates an attack made on a certain German position at about half-past five on a snowy morning, by 'the cold light of stars' and a winter moon. The line of the enemy's front trenches may be dimly discerned in the background, beneath the continuous white cloud of bursting shrapnel shells from the British artillery. Beyond are seen the roofs of a village and a few rockets going up from the enemy's support-trenches behind. In the foreground are the British trenches, with three German shells bursting in or near them, and the ground pitted with recent craters, showing black against the surrounding snow. Some of our troops are still in their trenches; others have gone 'over the top' and are advancing at a steady walking pace and clad in their winter overcoats, following close behind the British artillery barrage toward the enemy."

THE PRESIDENT'S ATTITUDE AS SEEN ABROAD

ACTUAL HOSTILITIES between the United States and the Central Powers are not expected by either of the belligerents in Europe to reach very large proportions, and both sides seem convinced that, while the President does not shrink from a technical "state of war," he is anxious to avoid an armed clash. The London *Spectator* remarks that "Mr. Wilson will enter into a hostile relation with Germany step by step. If he is driven to war, it will be a war of limited liability." The London *Daily Express* thinks that the President is hampered by the "very real unpreparedness of the nation," and it proceeds:

> "The United States is not ready for war, and if she arrays herself against Germany there is a perfectly natural feeling that a heavy price may be paid. . . . In view of the conflicting factors in national opinion, it is easy to understand that his (the President's) main concern is to bring the war to an end as soon as possible."

The Paris *Matin*, however, expects the most vigorous action as soon as the President is convinced that the entire nation is behind him. It says:

> "The President has always thought that right and justice were on the side of the Allies, but he thought also that at first he ought not to display his personal sentiment as long as it was not certain that this sentiment was in accord with that of the nation, and also that he ought to maintain absolute neutrality in order to spare his country the horrors of war. If certain words and certain attitudes of the President in the past may have raised doubts or even caused resentment among the Allies, it was owing to his scruples in not allowing his personal judgment to encroach on the judgment of the nation.
>
> "To-day the President is not bound to maintain the same reserve, and he has the right and the duty, in face of the actions of Germany, to give utterance to an opinion which is that of the United States and to denounce the German insult.
>
> "Personally, the President goes further. He thinks that the German outrages are equivalent to an act of war, and that a crime like that of the sinking of the *Laconia*, and a plot like that of Bernstorff in Mexico, justify the entry of America into the war to-day, but his scruples and his constitutional conscience, which imposed reserve on him a year ago, still urge him to be patient to the last extremity. He desires that, in a matter so grave as a war into which a hundred million people would be drawn, American public opinion should be with him and behind him. He thinks that it is not sufficient that he and his Ministers should consider war to be inevitable and justified, but that the democracy of all America should believe it also."

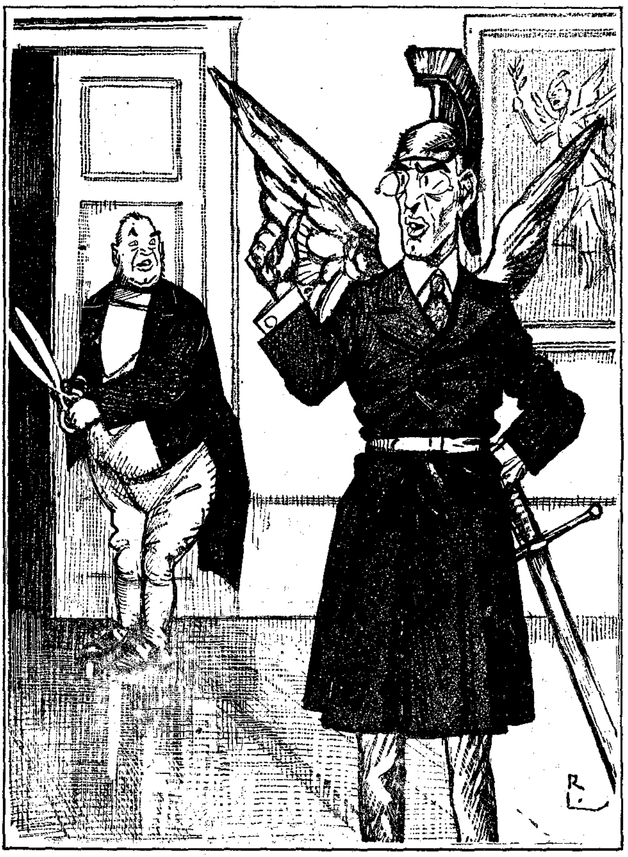
The Teutonic papers do not quite know what to make of the stand the President has taken since the sinking of the *Vigilancia*. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says that "President Wilson broke off relations with Germany not in preparation for war, but, on the contrary, to avoid a conflict," and it argues that the President will do all in his power to avoid real hostilities. It continues:

> "President Wilson does not regard war as the only solution of the problem. It is difficult to see how he expects to avoid war after arming merchantmen, but he does not want war."

The same view-point is taken by the New York correspondent of the semiofficial Wolff Bureau, and his wireless dispatch to the agency is quoted by the *Kölnische Zeitung*, which is at some pains to warn its readers that it can not indorse this opinion. It remarks editorially:

> "The people must not forget that this is the personal opinion of the correspondent. But the facts paint a different picture of President Wilson's policy. What was President Wilson's abrupt break in relations with Germany but a challenge to Germany? And is not the arming of American merchant ships, which includes ships carrying ammunition and unconditional contraband, even a stronger challenge to Germany?
>
> "The correspondent also overlooks the recent exciting Congress debate, otherwise he could not send the uncontradicted

claim that the American Government will do nothing to arouse the feelings of America against Germany. What was the betrayal of our proposal of an alliance with Mexico but a means to arouse sentiment hostile to Germany? Why did Senator Stone, who uprightly seeks peace, throw himself with all his influence against the most recent acts of President Wilson unless because, in his conviction, and that of almost the entire Congress, it meant war?



THE NEW COSTUME.

PRESIDENT WILSON—"That's fine! And now—cut off my wings."

—*L'Asino* (Rome).

"And does the writer think that peace is promoted by the utterance of President Wilson awarding Alsace-Lorraine to France?

"Certainly President Wilson does not want war if he can secure our defeat without it. But he will do all to secure this defeat, and if it is impossible otherwise he will not hesitate to make war."

The Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger*, on the other hand, believes that the President's entire policy has been unintelligently provocative:

"The policy of President Wilson, since the breaking off of diplomatic relations, has been characterized by careless and criminal errors. He has played with the destinies of great peoples. He desires to make his further course depend upon whether Germany commits an overt act, that is, an openly hostile action against an armed American merchantman. At the same time he lets it be known that he has commanded these armed merchantmen to open fire on their part on all submarines immediately.

"In the face of the reasons we have given the whole world as a basis for unrestricted submarine warfare, it is unparalleled rashness if the President risks the lives of American citizens in the careless belief that we will not dare to injure them. Even apart from the fact that our naval authorities declare that it is practically impossible to distinguish American from non-American merchantmen, the German Government must emphatically decline to consider any discrimination.

"If President Wilson rashly wants war, he should start it and he will have it. On our side it only remains to assure him that we have put an end to negotiations about submarine warfare once for all. The monstrous guilt for a German-American war, should it come, would fall alone upon President Wilson and his Government."

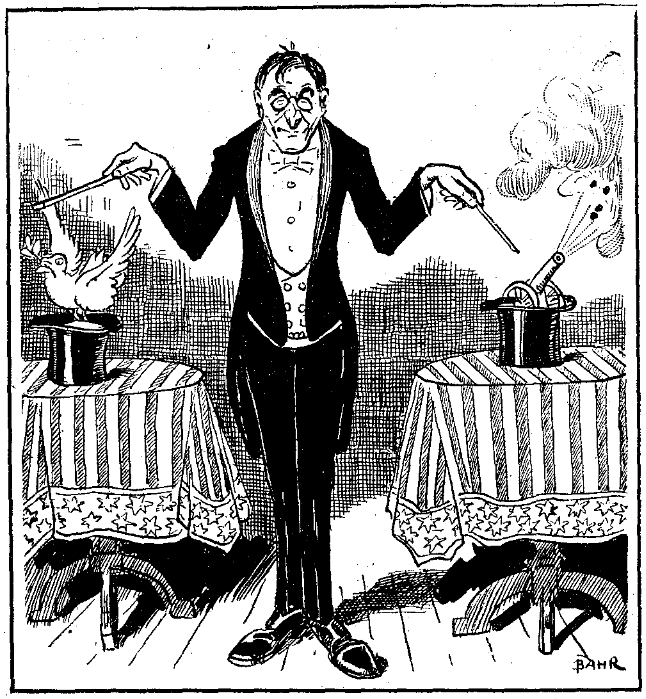
RUSSIA'S NEW MENACE

THE ENDLESS INGENUITY of Berlin diplomacy is now seen in the quick shift of German influence in Petrograd from the discarded autocracy to the rising Socialist party. The disloyal activities of the Russian reactionaries who sought to make peace with Germany in the interests of absolutism are being copied by the small but noisy body comprising the Russian Socialists who are conducting a peace-propaganda in the interests of "internationalism." This activity of the Socialists is proving a source of extreme embarrassment to the provisional Government, for, it is asserted, the ignorant peasantry are apt to be influenced by this propaganda, the true inwardness of which they can not discern. This propaganda, combined with the prospect of a great German drive against Petrograd, has caused the Premier, Prince Lvoff, to issue an appeal to the people which very frankly tells them where the danger lies. The Petrograd correspondent of the London *Times* writes:

"A proclamation has been drafted informing the inhabitants of the capital of the real state of affairs, and appealing for union against the foe. The people are warned that German agents in disguise are spreading revolutionary propaganda and ferreting out military secrets.

"After a consultation with the Minister of War and General Korniloff, commanding the troops in Petrograd, it was decided that the latter should go in person and address a meeting of the committee of workmen's and soldiers' delegates and tell them plainly that they must choose between continuing the war and surrendering to Germany; that war is impossible if they persist in the present agitation among the troops and seditious incitement of the people to refrain from subscribing to the war-loan."

In viewing these activities we are warned not to pay too much attention to the views of the workers, for the great mass of the people are peasant proprietors, while the proletarian element hardly exists except in two or three of the larger cities, and the Socialist party, we are told, does not represent even a tenth of this small proletariat. The *Times's* correspondent continues:



THE AMERICAN MAGICIAN.

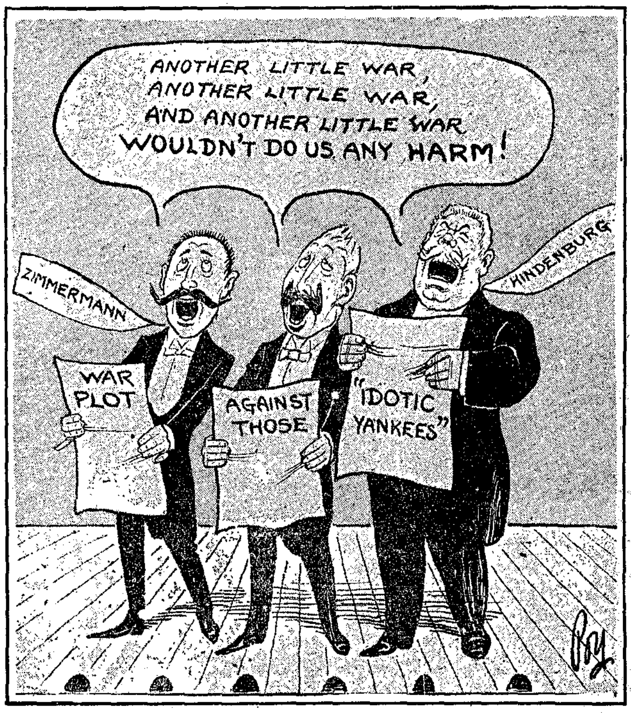
"All without apparatus or double bottoms. See, ladies and gentlemen—one, two, three, and the dove becomes a cannon!"

—*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

"There is no doubt that an enormous majority of the Russian people are loyal to the provisional Government and determined to safeguard their new-found liberties against the menace of the enemy. Plain speaking may convince the Socialists of the necessity of loyal cooperation with the Government against the disloyal minority. If so, then the German plans will only help Russia.

"The Russian Socialists are by no means a united body. They are split into a number of factions, all more or less in strife over the details of the respective programs. Unfortunately, the more moderate elements are unable to restrain the extremists, whose technical designation is the Masimalists.

"The organization of the state undertaken by Prince Lvoff and his colleagues is constantly hampered by the interference of the Socialists. Thanks to the presence of the Socialist Minister of Justice Kerensky in the provisional Government, this abnormal state of affairs has not led to an open rupture, but the compromise involves endless concessions to the insatiable and unreasoning demands of theorists and ignoramuses. Seditious propaganda continues to inflame the uneducated masses."



THE HARMONY TRIO.
—*The Evening News* (London).

Russian opinion, we are told, interprets the German retreat in the West as a sign of a new advance in the East, and with this new internal danger the position of the provisional Government seems far from happy. The *Times's* correspondent, however, is still fairly optimistic. He says:

"I do not wish to present the situation in too gloomy colors. Were Russia at present free of the immediate threat of German attack we might await calmly the triumph of common sense over the dictates of anarchy, but every moment is precious, every delay in reorganizing discipline and regaining the time lost on munition-work complicates the problem of carrying the war to a victorious end.

"To all reasonable people it is clear that the shortening of the German front in the West is part of a plan to overwhelm Russia. In stirring proclamations to the people, the Army, and the fleet, issued by the provisional Government, the danger is fully exposed. Mr. Gutchkoff, the Minister of War, explains to the troops the German plan as disclosed by officers taken prisoner to strike a decisive blow at the Russian armies before the country can recover from the effect of the revolutionary upheaval."

The capture of Petrograd would be of immense service to the Teutonic cause not only in a military but also in a political sense, for the restoration of "Czarism" would have the effect of turning the eyes of the German and Austrian Slavs away from Russia. This, says *The Times*, is Germany's aim:

"The Germans are trying to get to Petrograd. Once here, they hope to be in a position to disrupt and disorganize Russia's defensive power. Patriotic newspapers warn the nation that the Germans are stimulated to new efforts by the spectacle of disunion, which they fondly believe permeates the whole Empire. William Hohenzollern once in Petrograd will immediately restore Nicholas Romanoff to the throne."

The nature of the Socialist propaganda is next described:

"In this hour of Russia's trial, the organ of the Social Democratic party, *Pravda*, publishes a resolution of the central committee inciting the soldiers to leave the trenches and go over to the enemy. This, they assert, will immediately evoke a fraternal response on the part of the Germans and the war among nations will promptly collapse, enabling the Army and the people to devote themselves to the final overthrow of the ruling classes.

"The watchword of the Russian Socialists is, 'Organize under our banners. Down with the Government! Down with war against Germany! Long live the war between the masses and the classes!'"

SOUTH AMERICA AS A GERMAN COLONY

A SENSATIONAL RUMOR has reached one of the New York editors that Washington is in possession of the details of a German peace-proposal recently made to the Entente via Switzerland. It is alleged that Germany offered the Allies peace upon their own terms and signified her willingness to evacuate Belgium, restore Alsace-Lorraine, join Polish Prussia to a new independent Kingdom, pay an indemnity, and acquiesce in the partition of Austria-Hungary into separate states according to nationalities. In return for all these concessions in Europe, Germany, it is said, demanded only one thing—a free hand on the American continent. While this story may be either true or false, it certainly adds interest to the activities of German settlers in South America and the attitude that Wilhelmstrasse adopts toward them. The London *Outlook* says that Latin-America is not awake to the "danger of German dominance" by colonization. This influential British weekly has been devoting considerable space to the discussion of Germany's aims in the southern continent, and it professes itself very pleased at the attitude taken by Brazil on the submarine question. It says:

"Brazil has shown a courageous example in being the first of the neutrals to express a determination to follow America's lead in resisting the insolent aggressions of Germany. We say courageous, for no country has come more completely within the Teutonic grip than the Portuguese Republic. Some of the southern provinces are practically German colonies. In Rio Grande do Sul there are about 200,000 Germans, in Paraná 180,000, and in Santa Catharina 85,000. Most of the wealth and the best lands are in their possession, and the male members are reported to be organized for military service and to be in possession of arms. Such a potential enemy in their midst might well make the Brazilians hesitate before committing themselves to a policy antagonistic to the always beloved Fatherland. All the republics of Latin America may, however, have awakened to the unpleasant possibilities of German penetration, and have arranged to act in concert in the event of there being any intention to violate on behalf of the Kaiser the hospitality given to these aliens."

Germany's aims in South America are very frankly stated by Prof. Gustav von Schmoller in a recent pamphlet entitled "Handels und Machtpolitik," where he writes:

"We must desire that at all costs a German country containing 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 Germans may grow up in the twentieth century in south Brazil, and that, no matter whether it remains a portion of Brazil, or becomes a self-contained state, or enters into close relations with our Empire. Unless our connection with Brazil is always secured by ships of war and unless Germany is able to exercise pressure there, our development is threatened."

The Monroe Doctrine, says *The Outlook*, would not affect the situation, for the German Government does not recognize its validity. *The Outlook* quotes Prince Bismarck's views, which, it states, still represent the attitude of Wilhelmstrasse. In 1896 the Prince wrote to the *Hamburger Nachrichten*:

"Some German newspapers continue discussing the so-called 'Monroe Doctrine,' in consequence of the events which have taken place in South America. We are of opinion that that Doctrine, and the way in which it is now advanced by the

American Republic, is an incredible impertinence toward the rest of the world. The Monroe Doctrine is merely an act of violence, based upon great strength, toward all American states and toward those European states which possess interests in America. If we desire to state a European doctrine similar to that overweening American doctrine we must imagine that some European state, let us say France or Russia, should claim that it would not allow any alteration of the frontiers of Europe to take place except with its consent, or we must imagine that some preponderant Asiatic Power, such as Russia or England, should advance the pretension that it would not allow a change in Asia's political relations, except with its permission! We are under the impression that the great wealth which the American soil has furnished to its inhabitants has caused part of the American legislators to overestimate their own rights and to underestimate at the same time the right to independence possest by the other American Powers and by the European Powers as well."

WILL AUSTRIA BREAK AWAY?

VIENNA IS RESTIVE and the Kaiser has paid two hurried visits to the young Emperor Karl in order to keep him from breaking away, says the *Berner Tagwacht*, while the Imperial Chancellor found that the impression produced in Austria-Hungary by the Russian revolution was so great that he went in person to Vienna to reassure the Austrian Premier, Count Clam-Martinicz, who desired to arrange an armistice. Meanwhile, such prominent papers in Budapest as the *Pesti Naplo* and the *Pesti Hirlap* are openly expressing their disapproval of what they term "the slavish submission" of the Hungarian Premier, Count Tisza, to "German domination." These signs lend a certain support to the emphatic statements of the Milan *Idea Nationale* that the Dual Empire intends, in conjunction with the Catholic Kingdom of Bavaria, to break away from Protestant Prussia and revive the South-German Confederation, which was broken up by Bismarck in 1867. The *Idea Nationale* says:

> "Certain utterances in Berlin that Austria would have to look out for herself eventually almost created a panic. A remark attributed to the German Kaiser has had a wide circulation in Vienna. The Kaiser, it is said, one day in the presence of some Austrian officers, said, as if half in jest and half in earnest, that it would not be just that Germany, having made by far the greatest sacrifices in the war, should also bear the greater part of the expenses.
>
> "Immediately afterward it was noticed that Austrian diplomacy was making efforts at a closer *rapprochement* with some of the South-German States. The young Imperial couple first visited Munich, and negotiations, it is said, were proposed for the union of Bavaria and Austria against Prussia.
>
> "Austria hoped to find a strong and safe ally in Bavaria, the largest of the German Catholic States, and it is hinted that even the good offices of the Vatican were solicited. But nothing could be done in this direction without its being noticed at once by Berlin, which instantly took steps to defeat any such separatist tendencies. Pressure of such a nature, in fact, was brought to bear on the King of Bavaria as to compel him to visit the German headquarters, and, as has been seen, the Kaiser undertook personally to go and settle things in Vienna.
>
> "Vatican circles, it is hinted, were tempted with the suggestion of creating a Catholic South-German State by means of a union between Austria and Bavaria, and agents have been working in Paris and London to obtain eventual approval of such a scheme. These agents, it is said, are secretly approved by Austria. They are very discreet, but all the more insidious."

Very similar news is published by the London *Daily Telegraph*, which prints this:

> "A Swiss telegram reports the existence of intrigues between the Court and politicians of Vienna and Munich, evidently with the object of preparing for a union of Austria to Bavaria in case of disaster to the Central Empires. According to the same source, the King of Bavaria has had frequent interviews on this question with the new Austrian Emperor. It is added that the Vatican, when sounded with regard to such an eventuality, promised its support, in order to save the Catholics of the two Empires from orthodox Protestant influences."

Commenting on these rumors, the London *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:

> "We hear less of the internal condition of Austria-Hungary than of her predominant partner, but there is no reason to think that her people are more comfortable under the pressure of war or any happier in their minds at the prospect of its indefinite continuance. The food-supply is certainly not less precarious in the Dual Monarchy than in the sister Empire, and a correspondent of *The Daily Telegraph* affirms that the number of destitute persons who have to be nourished by charity in Vienna is nearly 100,000. Fully half of the subjects of the Austrian Emperor have from the first had no heart in the war. They have been driven to the slaughter by a German-Magyar tyranny which they detest but are powerless to overthrow. The moral burden of resistance falls wholly, therefore, upon the two ruling minorities, and there are signs that the endurance of these is approaching exhaustion."

One more point emphasized is the extreme disaffection of Bohemia. It is noted that Bohemian regiments have surrendered to the enemy *en masse* and rigorous measures have been taken to stifle political propaganda regarding Czech autonomy. *The Pall Mall Gazette* thinks that the appointment of two Bohemians, Counts Clam-Martinicz and Czernin, as the Premier and Foreign Minister, respectively, of Austria is designed in part to secure Bohemian support:

> "The drastic transformations which the new Emperor has made in the Austrian Ministerial circle have not yet been fully explained, but it is probable that he has only been induced with some difficulty to await the results of the Kaiser's last gamble with submarines before confessing that Austria has reached the limits of her fighting power. Berlin may have reenforced its pressure by the argument that if the Central Empires, can not get peace on their own terms, the Hapsburg Monarchy will have the more desperate outlook of the two. The complete liberation of the enslaved races over whom Vienna and Budapest have lorded it so long is one of the unshakable decisions of the Entente."

There seems to be little doubt exprest that in both the kingdoms of the Dual Monarchy the cry for peace is strong and insistent. The Milan correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* says:

> "My information from Budapest shows that even the higher classes of Magyars evince this longing for peace, to which is added a manifestation of discontent at the prolongation of a war from which Hungary has nothing to gain. The question is frequently asked, Why has not the Government succeeded in opening serious negotiations for peace during the past six months? There are signs of an unwillingness on the part of the Hungarians to continue their contribution to the war, from which their country is to gain no benefit, and this pressure of the Hungarians tends to become stronger every day in Vienna. The Austrian population, on the other hand, has come to the same conclusion, that Austria also has nothing to gain from a continuation of the war, and there are not a few who dare to express their minds, openly declaring that the war is being continued only for the benefit of Germany.
>
> "Economic difficulties are also daily increasing, with a depressing effect on the inhabitants. The newspapers and public officials in their speeches have recently confest involuntarily the disaster that is staring the whole population of the Empire in the face. People in the large towns are suffering from want of everything. There is a lack of clothes to wear, lack of fuel for heating and cooking, lack of transport facilities, and lack of almost every necessary article of food."

Over against all this theorizing on the part of the Allied press must be placed the unequivocal statements of the Teutonic leaders. According to the *Berliner Tageblatt* the Imperial Chancellor stated, on his return from Vienna, that "the relations between the two Empires had never been closer and more unclouded than they are to-day." The Austrian Foreign Minister, Count Czernin, while on a visit to Munich in connection with the new Rhine-Danube canal, subventions for which have just been voted, was interviewed by the *Münchner Neueste Nachrichten* and he remarked: "The Entente miscalculate utterly when they imagine that discord can be sown in the league of the Central Powers . . . for unity is the soul and the secret of their strength and the guaranty of their victory."

THE THREE PLANES OF LIVING

ON WHAT PLANE are you living? Are you taking in and giving out energy at a very low rate, or a medium, or a high? In many of these cases you may be living normally, tho you might be a bedridden invalid in the first case, a deskridden clerk in the second, and a toiling laborer in the third. So long as the intake and the output correspond, all is well. But if the intake exceeds the output, or *vice versa*, then trouble begins. If the intake is the greater, the victim grows fat; if the contrary, he grows thin and anæmic. The former case is the more common, and the way to remedy matters is to restore the balance by cutting down the intake, that is, by eating less. All this, and more that is as interesting, we are told in an article entitled, "Get Fat—and Die," contribbuted to *The Interstate Medical Journal* (St. Louis, March) by Dr. George Van Ness Dearborn, of the Sargent Normal School in Cambridge, Mass. Parodying Bacon's celebrated dictum on greatness, Dr. Dearborn tells us that some are born fat, others achieve fatness, while others still have fatness thrust upon them. He writes, in substance:

"With those who, in scientific fact, are born fat, our immediate interests can have no quarrel; rather must we quarrel with these unfortunates' forebears. Pathological obesity undoubtedly looks more and more as if it were due to some still unknown defect in the metabolic apparatus. It has recently been shown that unusual smallness of the lungs (thus minimizing the destruction of fat) is another factor in the tendency to obesity. By adequate systematic exercise of the proper kind the lungs may readily be much enlarged and the accumulation of fat be prevented or lessened, sometimes to any desired degree. But, after all, folk born fat are patients for the physician.

"The great and culpable majority of the obese achieve their uncomplimentary fatness. These people, or most of them, are quite needlessly unhappy because inefficient, and, if they persist, as needlessly short-lived. Even the insurance companies, strangely enough, have never yet made it their business to teach to the millions of people actually and potentially on their books this essential factor of how to live."

Underlying the matter, says Dr. Dearborn, is the doctrine of the metabolic planes of efficiency, summarized in *The New York Medical Journal.* He quotes it in part asfollows:

"We can have a high or a low plane of efficiency; and we can be in a low, medium, or high plane of efficiency and be physiologically correct.

"Let us consider a moment, first, the lowest plane of efficiency of the normal individual. We find an illustration in a person who is just recovering from an exhausting illness, such as typhoid fever or pneumonia, or a severe childbirth. Such a person is on the lowest plane of efficiency. Another example is that of a paralytic lying in bed for years and years, eating little food and expending very little energy. His intake of food has been low and his outgo of energy has been correspondingly low.

"So long as expenditure of energy does not exceed the intake of nutriment, or *vice versa,* that is a normal condition so far as metabolism is concerned. If a person takes too much nutriment, more than his organism uses, he 'suffers from the lack of exercise,' and many different things, more or less serious, result from this lack. The same thing might be true in a very sedentary person, such as a clerk at a desk. His intake and outgo of energy must be equal, and then all is well and physiologically correct from a clerk's standpoint.

"The middle plane of efficiency is the average condition of the average sedentary man and of most women. Clerks in dry-goods stores, bookkeepers, and all sorts of people who are still most of the time, and who never think of taking exercise for the sake of exercise, would fall under this class, as would also many professional folk. Here, again, as long as the intake of fuel or nutriment corresponds to the outgo of energy, the person is living a normal sort of life. Only when such a person eats too much or too little is there trouble.

"The man who becomes rich and retires from business is frequently an illustration of the lack of balance. The man who hustles from 8 A.M. until 5 P.M., makes his pile, buys an automobile, joins two or three clubs, largely increases his eating because he has more time and more money, exercises less, thereby breaks the balance of efficiency, the result being perhaps arteriosclerosis or some other ill; he 'goes stale' and ends his life years, often ten, before he needed to end it. Here is a defect in the balance of the plane of efficiency.

"The third or highest plane of efficiency we will consider from the standpoint of a lumberman in the Maine or Nova Scotia forests, working often in the water, often with the thermometer at 10 degrees below zero, working from daylight often long after dark, and doing more than three times as many horse-power of work as the sedentary man. He could not stand it a week unless he ate three times as much food. He is sure to be living on a normal physiologic plane and a plane obviously much higher.

"Another example of the third or highest plane of efficiency is the athlete in training in college. The athlete is, however, at a disadvantage in comparison with the lumberman, for the trained athlete is almost always overtrained and lacks the hygienic basal conditions which make the work of the lumberman, however hard, an ideal physical condition. But, as regards the intake and outgo of energy, both the athlete and lumberman are living on the highest plane of efficiency."

Dr. Dearborn bids us observe that a change of plane upward is beneficial, while a change downward, especially if sudden, is dangerous. If we can not keep in the same plane, therefore, and are tending to drop into a lower one, an effort should always be made to increase the outgo of energy from the organism and decrease the intake; in other words, to work harder and eat less. We are warned, however, that some unstable nervous systems can not stand a quick decrease in the energy value of food, so that it is not safe to decrease the supply too rapidly. Dr. Dearborn goes on:

"Most of the false obesity cures bring about their effects, if there be any at all, by actually disturbing and deranging the process of digestion by a distinct pathological change, while they do not attempt to remove the cause of the superfluous amount of fat.

"One way to remove the cause of physiological obesity is to reduce the metabolism of food. Give the person foods that are 'filling,' such as bran-bread and fruits and top-of-the-ground vegetables, whose tissue-forming value is small, very small, as far as calories of energy are concerned. Cellulose and water! Another method of bringing about the same result is to drink a cup of sweet, weak coffee or to eat dessert or a few pieces of candy first, so that plainer foods become tame and unpleasant to the taste, and easily foregone. Some find it easier to omit all food one day, or even two, in every week, water being meanwhile freely taken.

"Because the method puts one on his own feet and makes him master of himself, perhaps the most important way in which to reduce diet is to use continuous will-power of restraint. Very few of really fat people have sufficient will-power, however, month after month to reduce the diet in a systematic and scientific manner. Most of them, lacking the necessary strength thus to lessen their food, go to sanatoriums and there are put under strict surveillance as regards everything pertaining to their diet. For quite a percentage of far-overweighted persons it is either this heroic treatment, passively endured, or nothing.

"One thing is certain. For the far larger number of persons overweight who do not find it expedient to change their actual daily occupations from a low plane of energy expense (*via* muscular exercise) to a higher it is quite futile to expect weight reduction by bodily work alone, whether in a fine gymnasium, on the farm, or elsewhere. The commoner experience of middle-aged women and men who seek thus to normalize themselves hygienically and cosmetically, of course, is to gain weight rather than lose after the first week or so. They actually improve their general condition, as well as their food appetite, so much by the daily hour or two of unwonted, highly enjoyable general exercise that their metabolism is raised so that they 'put on' fat. . . . But forty-eight hours a week of labor for each of the four weeks of several months would do it! And it is thus, and only thus for the most part, that the million retain the semblance of the properly human form, for their diet, for the most part, otherwise would be excessive."

It remains to treat of those who have fatness thrust upon them, or as Dr. Dearborn calls them, "the adipose victims of circumstances." He says:

> "Some of these are, of necessity, engaged in oversedentary occupations; some are helpless cripples; some are ignorant; some are indifferent—*i.e.*, of swinish disposition; some are wise, but weak-willed; and some are strong-willed enough, but foolish or perhaps indifferent to the length of life or to the full measure of physical and moral manhood or womanhood. But with this, altho a considerable class of the obese, we need not here concern ourselves, for the scientific conditions are like unto those of the persons who achieve fatness—altho, humanly speaking, far harder, because less often relieved."

THE FOREST AND PREPAREDNESS

THAT FOREST-CONSERVATION is an important factor in national preparedness is the ground taken by Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the American Forestry Association, in his opening address before the recent Forestry Conference in Washington. Our quotations are from a report issued to the press by the association. If the test of war comes, says Mr. Pack, it will be as vital to us to have natural resources available as it will be to have men and ammunition. We must have natural resources in abundance back of our Navy and our Army for adequate defense. Neither would be safe without them, and conservation of forest, mine, and soil is essential. The great war in Europe, the speaker went on to say, has increased the importance of the economic value of the forest, and he illustrated this point as follows:

> "One of the interesting mysteries of the present conflict is the source from which the Central Powers obtain the nitrocellulose necessary in the manufacture of smokeless powder. This, as you all know, is ordinarily made from cotton. Germany does not now have access to the world cotton market. We have information which would indicate that in this emergency the nitrocellulose used now by Germany is made from wood. The ordinary black powder is composed of fourteen to eighteen parts charcoal, made from certain varieties of wood. For strategic purposes, of course, smokeless powder is preferred on the battle-fields, but very great quantities of black powder are consumed daily by the contending armies. We refer to resin and turpentine, so largely the product of our Southern pine forests, as 'naval stores,' but now resin is employed in large quantities in filling the space between the bullets in shrapnel shells, so that when the shells explode the missiles will be evenly distributed in all directions. Gun-stocks, formerly made almost entirely from walnut, are now made from birch, red gum, and other woods. Millions of such have during the past few years been made in America. The peculiar style of warfare which the great war has brought forth necessitates the use of enormous quantities of timber for trench-walls, trench-floors, braces, and stays. Millions and millions of feet are required for buildings behind the fighting-lines, for hospitals, for housing non-combatants, for temporary storehouses, and the like. Enormous quantities of forest products go into mine props, bridges, and for other military preparations.
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> "The ingenuity of Germany has taught her to make a soft and satisfactory absorbent as a substitute for absorbent-cotton for surgical uses, and it is made from wood fiber or cellulose. Nowadays, enormous quantities of cordage and ropes and burlap, rugs, and carpets are manufactured from wood-fiber and wood-pulp. Some may not know it, but many a person, even in this audience, is wearing articles of clothing that are now made wholly or in part from wood-fiber. Some beautiful fabrics for ladies' evening wear are made largely of wood-fiber and celluloid. The new uses and the increased old uses for the products of the forest increase the economic value of the forest, and add to the importance of all the questions you are here to consider. The effect on the cost of paper is far-reaching, and of great economic consequence.
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> "Germany was well prepared for this world-war, and part of her economic preparation was seen in the fact that she has been unequaled in the perfection and practise of forestry. The care for many years with which Germany has protected her timber, and her laws not only compelling in effect the replanting but making replanting profitable, and therefore economically possible, are among the things that stand out in clear relief from the view-point of preparedness."

A THREATENED POWER-FAMINE AT NIAGARA

THE ENGINEERING PRESS are warning us that a "power-famine" is coming as a result of the failure of Congress to provide legislation insuring the industries now dependent on Niagara power all the current that they need. Existing laws limit the amount of water that may be used for the generation of electric power. Much of our power comes from the Canadian side, but the Canadians, we are told, will shortly want all this themselves; and then what shall we do? The perennial fight between those who wish Niagara kept for scenery and those who would turn it all into power thus seems to have reached an acute stage. At present the scenic value of the falls would seem to have been seriously impaired, without getting out of it the utilitarian maximum of work. Are we about to turn aside in disgust and say to the power companies: "All right! Take it all, if you like." The way it looks to the editor of *Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering* (New York) appears clearly from the following extracts from one of his leading editorials:

> "With the nation facing the probability of war, munition-plants and all kinds of industries, absolutely necessary to a country at war, dependent on the products of the Niagara Falls electrochemical industries, must suffer because the eminent gentlemen in Washington know the value of the monopoly scare as a vote-catcher. . . . . . .
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> "When the weather improves, conditions will be far worse than before, owing to Canadian demands. Canada knows what war means, and hence the demand for 50,000 horse-power by April 1 will be insisted on and will be obtained by the simple process of cutting off this amount of power from the United States. Finally, unless some unforeseen event changes present Canadian developments no power whatever will be exported from Canada to the United States by the end of this year.
>
> "Let us consider what this means. According to former legislation 160,000 horse-power could be exported from Canada to the United States. Our electrochemical industries, counting on this import and the normal improvements in the efficiency of hydroelectric developments, have built their great plants and made themselves a vital necessity to the whole country. Now in the time of our need we have a power-famine which in a few months will be infinitely more serious than at present. Of the 160,000 horse-power formerly available not a mouse-power will come from Canada. . . . . . .
>
> "It can not be too often or too strongly insisted that we shall never get the full efficiency out of the water taken from the Niagara River until permanent, common-sense legislation warrants the great expense involved in taking advantage of modern hydroelectric engineering principles and methods.
>
> "Once more with war threatening us and the country looking to Congress for legislation that will put us in the strongest position to face its strain as well as that of the economic struggle which will follow it, our legislators have an opportunity to retrieve the disastrous blunders of the past, blunders which have caused a power-famine daily increasing in intensity and which the whole country will feel before many months are past. Will this opportunity be let slip for the sake of collecting a small revenue or to please the dupes of the monopoly scare-monger? Every cent of a tax of this kind is simply a hindrance to the attainment of the ideal in the efficient use of water-power and is surely borne by the electrochemical industries and those

dependent on their products. For the purpose of collecting a small revenue the larger indirect revenue to be derived from the industries supplied by the hydroelectric power is sacrificed and the welfare of the whole country injured to an extent that it is impossible to estimate.

"Truly the Washington efficiency engineer has a single eye to political conservation."

LIGHT FOR HEALTH

THAT CLEAN STREETS ARE A NECESSITY we have long understood, in a general way. Dirty streets are a concomitant of disease and misery. That well-lighted streets are also required, if the public health is to be conserved, we have not understood so well. Light has been looked upon rather as a luxury than as a necessity. Not so many years ago, writes Walter R. Howell in *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich., March), a well-illuminated street was practically unheard of. People were forced to travel through dark, dirty streets and alleyways that invited crime. To-day, almost every city is proud of its well-lighted streets. Many of them have what are known as "white ways." He goes on:

"Health is affected by clean streets in this way, that they promote sociability, and sociability makes for health. For on well-lighted streets people come and go a great deal, in a neighborly fashion.

"It works somewhat in this manner: a friend visits you on a poorly lighted, unkept street. He goes away with an impression of darkness on his mind that is not easily removed. He is not likely to want to come again.

"On the other hand, if you are living on a well-lighted, well-kept street, the fact will invite the notice of your guest. He will not need urging to come again as he observes on leaving, 'What a clean, well-lighted street you live on.'

"No, the only people who are attracted by dark streets are 'stick-up' men and others of that class. They like the dark corners they find there.

"Moreover, a street shimmery with bright light is free from obstructions on the walks. One feels safe in walking.

"In winter, nothing is more aggravating than to be compelled to walk through a street in semidarkness, especially when the walks are dangerously covered with ice. You are in constant fear of falling and breaking a limb. This kind of street produces in the mind a condition of worry and dread.

"And again, rubbish usually goes with a poorly lighted street, and here are the breeding-places of germs for typhoid fever, infantile paralysis, and other diseases.

"People living on unclean, unkept, poorly lighted streets should organize a movement against such unsanitary conditions and enter a protest to the authorities. If your protest is backed by sincerity and the right enthusiasm, you are bound to make your department of public works listen to your protest.

"By a well-illuminated street we do not mean a street with only a 'lampful of light,' nor do we mean a street with one light in each block. We mean a street with three or four incandescent lamps—in clusters, about twenty feet apart on both sides of the street.

"For a proper lighting system that allows for a maximum of brilliancy is not the only fact to be considered. The amount of glare upon the eyes depends to a great degree upon the background against which the light is seen.

"A glowing illuminant without a shade, or an incandescent mantle without a protection, when observed against dark velvet will be found much more painful to the texture of the eyes than would the same source of light with the white paper behind it.

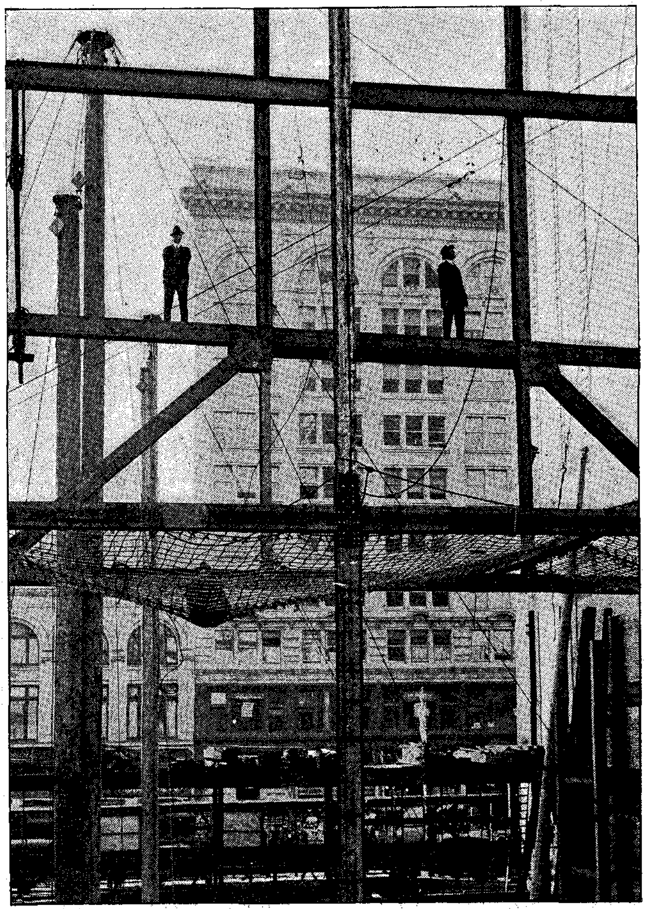
"For this reason great care should be taken to avoid installing street-lights in such a manner as to confuse traffic, bewilder pedestrians, and invite automobile and other street accidents.

"Illuminating engineers are now turning all their energies toward a system for the proper distribution of street-lighting. They have unanimously agreed that the best light is that from a globe that is dense enough not to reveal the form of the actual light within, but to give the effect of light streaming forth from the globe.

"If you are living on a poorly lighted street, get busy and start a movement for adequate lights. Interest your alderman or other official. If he does not heed you, start a petition. Every one on your street will be glad to sign it. Create a lot of enthusiasm and every one will be with you."

SAFETY-NETS ON STRUCTURAL WORK

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA believes that a laborer doing useful work at a height of several hundred feet needs at least as much protection as a trapeze performer in a circus. The law there requires the use of temporary plank flooring on each floor of a structure to protect workmen below from falling objects, and in case this can not be provided, safety-nets are now to be prescribed. Writes J. J. Rosenthal, safety engineer of the California Industrial Accident Commission, in *The Engineering Record* (New York, March 3):



Courtesy of "The Engineering Record," New York.

A NET TO SAVE THE WORKERS' LIVES.

"The requirements are that there should be a plank floor for each story as the structural work progresses. But the difficulty of adhering strictly to this ruling in special cases, such as auditoriums, arch trusses in theaters, towers, bridges, etc., is such that it has in many cases been impracticable to comply with the legal requirements.

"The Department of Safety of the Industrial Accident Commission of California, after devoting considerable attention to the subject, decided that the use of rope safety-nets would afford a measure of protection for workmen who might fall from above; at the same time they can be used in many cases where plank floors would be impracticable. Accordingly the department has now ordered the use of such nets on all structural work where the use of plank floors is not feasible.

"The safety-nets are made of ½-inch manila rope with ¾-inch border, and 4 by 4-inch mesh. The nets come in 10 by 30 feet sections, borders being provided with loops at suitable intervals so that they can be readily combined and attached to convenient points on the structural frame.

"The nets are patterned after the type which has been used successfully for about a year in Chicago. In this time there have occurred at least two accidents, according to the Illinois records, which would have resulted in fatalities had it not been for the use of the nets. In these instances workmen fell into the nets without injury, instead of dropping about 100 feet to a concrete floor.

"The illustration shows the safety-nets in service. These nets, the first of the kind to be used west of Chicago, were made in San Francisco at a cost of $60 apiece. They are shown in service on the California Theater being built at Fourth and Market Streets, San Francisco. The theater is 100 by 170 feet in plan and is 115 feet high. The structure is of the type in which plank floors would not be practicable and illustrates the class of work on which the Department of Safety hopes to decrease serious accidents by the use of the new safety regulations."

THE WORLD ON SKATES

IS SKATING TO BECOME a common mode of locomotion? With the latest form of roller-skate, having ball-bearings and pneumatic tires, one may travel with greater ease on a good road than an ice-skater does on ice. On such skates a given amount of exertion will carry a man about three times as far as if he were walking. The writer of an article on this subject in *The Scientific American* (New York, March 17) believes that instead of being used entirely for recreation and exercise, as at present, the wheeled skate is about to enter on an extensive career as a business utility. Perhaps it may also see service as a military device. Skates of this kind are cheap, noiseless, and efficient, and with them every man is his own motor. Their only limitation is that they require a reasonably smooth surface. Says the writer:

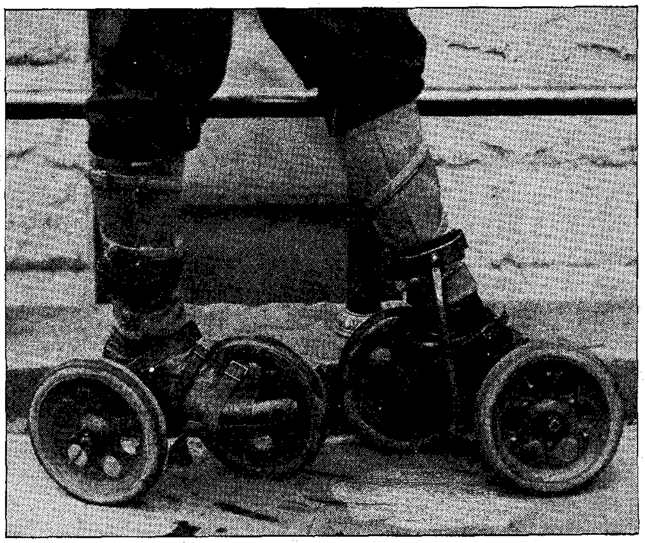


Illustration by courtesy of "The Scientific American."

THE PNEUMATIC-TIRED ROAD SKATES.

A close-up view, showing the brakes operated by the ankle-brace.

"The great limitations of the ice- and roller-skates have caused outdoor skating to be indulged in for only a few months of the year, and then only by way of sport. Yet roller-skates, if the present limitations were removed in large part, would soon prove an ideal means of travel for the multitudes; for who would not welcome this sort of seven-league boots, which would enable three times the distance to be covered with the usual walking effort?

"A new form of skate invented by Charles H. Clark, of New York City, who in 1904 was the Pacific Coast champion wheelman, appears to have solved most of the roller-skate problems existing heretofore. That the inventor thoroughly understands the possibilities of this mode of locomotion is borne out by the fact that his skate can be used almost anywhere and at any time. Further, he is skating regularly in New York City on the streets.

"The present skate, with its ball-bearing pneumatic-tired wheels, runs easier on a good road or street than an ice-skate will slide on ice, according to the inventor; besides, it will climb any hill or go safely down any hill. There are two 9-inch wheels on each foot, which are located on opposite sides of the foot, the front wheel being on the inside of the foot and the rear wheel on the outside so that they do not interfere with any movement of the legs, common to either ice- or roller-skating.

"A brace on the outside of the leg is journaled to the foot-rest, while the upper end is attached to the ankle, relieving the ankle of any strain whatsoever. This brace also acts as a brake-arm to set the band-brake on the rear wheel. In earlier models the inventor used a roller tire-brake and placed the brace on the side of the leg, but both these expedients proved unsatisfactory. In the present skate either brake is operated by simply pushing either foot forward, as a person would naturally do at any time he wished to stop. The tires used for the wheels give sufficiently to allow the skate to be readily steered, and on the whole the skate operates very much like an ice-skate. However, the feeling is quite different, since the skater glides on a cushion of air and feels no jar. He simply swings from side to side, raising first one foot and then the other from the ground. The present road skate, according to its inventor, will be made in various sizes, and the heaviest man-sized model will weigh approximately four pounds each, in spite of its substantial construction."

One great advantage possest by a skate over any other form of wheeled vehicle, the writer reminds us, is that a person can carry the skates with him to the locality where he wishes to skate, thus saving the journey on skates to and from that locality. Furthermore, a skate can be taken into any building; in fact, it can be carried about without great inconvenience. The necessity of a perfectly smooth roadway is not ignored, and it is suggested that "skate courses" might be well worth building, over which the Army might glide to meet the foe in time of war. As we read:

"As a foot-propelled vehicle the skate is most efficient because the propelling force is applied direct to the ground, hence no transmission system with its attendant losses is necessary. The skate is noiseless, regardless of the nature of the surface skated over, whether it be rough or smooth. Like most pleasure vehicles the improved skate will eventually be used for business purposes to a more or less extent, believes the inventor; and it is even possible that it may be extensively used by armies for the rapid transportation of soldiers in certain favorable localities. Before a skate of this kind could be adopted in a country like the war-zone in France, where the roads are next to impassable, it would be necessary to build either permanent or portable skate courses in the localities where the troops are to be moved.

"Over such a course a soldier could skate at about three times the speed at which he would ordinarily walk, and with an equal amount of exertion. Such a skate course would no doubt last for years, and the idea could be worked out in any locality so that persons could skate to and from their places of business, since it often happens that good streets are not available to skaters because of congested traffic."

BORROWING FROGGY'S SKIN—The skin of the frog is now used with success for grafting on human beings. A British surgeon, Dr. Kendall, quoted in *The International Journal of Surgery* (New York, February), says that the ideal wound to graft with frog skin is flat, without much suppuration or excessive granulation. He goes on:

"The rapidity with which the wound commences to heal after the graft has successfully adhered is in marked contrast to its sluggishness before the operation. The wound having been gently cleaned without antiseptics and as gently dried, the loose skin on the inner side of the frog's thigh is carefully pinched up in a pair of dressing-forceps, snipt off with scissors, spread out, and applied by its under surface to the wound. A strip of gutta-percha tissue smeared with some mild and soft non-irritating emollient is then placed over it, fixt in position at its ends by adhesive plaster, and a dry dressing applied over all. The whole is gently removed in three days, when the site of the graft will be noticed as a purplish spot branching outward to the periphery of the wound. A similar dressing is again applied for two days to avoid unnecessary interference, after which the wound may be drest daily, without the gutta-percha tissue, with some simple non-irritating ointment, such as boracic, until healing is completed. The gap in the skin's continuity is by this process filled up and unsightly or inconvenient contraction avoided. In addition to leaving a supple scar this method has the advantage of transplanting skin free from hair, and of obviating the possibility of conveying disease when human skin is used."

THE UNIVERSE OF PRESSURES

THE WORLD, as most of us know it, is a world capable of existing only within a very slight range of pressure—that of the atmosphere, which varies only by a small fraction above and below normal, as shown by the fluctuations of the barometer. A much greater variation, one way or the other, is injurious or fatal to life, as workmen know who labor in caissons under water, or as the mouse learns when the experimenter puts him under the air-pump. Our knowledge of very great pressures is largely limited to the behavior of high explosives, which has shown us how far outside our ordinary experience they are and ought to be. Yet in the universe, as the physical astronomer knows it, matter exists under pressures of all sorts, from zero, or that of a so-called "vacuum," up to millions of atmospheres. The behavior of various substances when subjected to different pressures, as studied recently by chemists, therefore, throws some light upon conditions in far-distant orbs. Some of their conclusions are given by Dr. E. Briner in a lecture before the Swiss Society of Natural Sciences, printed in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, January 13–20). Chemical action, he tells us, has been shown to increase vastly in rapidity with high pressures. For instance, nitrous oxid gas, which under atmospheric pressure decomposes so slowly that it would take fifty-one years for one-one-thousandth of it to break up, goes through the same change in one minute and forty seconds when the pressure is increased to one thousand atmospheres. Some of the consequences are thus stated by Dr. Briner:

FOR WORK, PLAY, OR WAR.

But the fullest availability of this cheap and convenient means of rapid transit requires smooth pavement, good roads, or special pathways.

"These facts show the importance of the chemical effects of pressure in the phenomena of equilibrium and in the evolution of systems toward greater stability. This evolution seems to be general, and compression will contribute to put it in evidence in systems which, in ordinary conditions, undergo change too slowly for it to be appreciable. . . .

"The atmospheric pressure, in which we perform the acts of our lives and most of our labors of investigation, is only one particular case among all others in the universe, and exists solely on the surface of our earth. Elsewhere, in the interior of this globe, in the other heavenly bodies, or in the spaces that separate them, are a whole legion of pressures, from the feeblest, just greater than an absolute vacuum, to enormous ones corresponding to millions of atmospheres. If the ordinary pressure, for an atmosphere of the same composition as ours, had a value some hundreds of times greater, how the face of nature would be changed! Some of the results described above enable us to imagine. Doubtless a host of new chemical compounds (peroxids and the like) would exist or would quickly be formed. On the other hand, substances now thought of as stable (nitrous oxid and carbon monoxid gases, etc.) would have but a brief duration. Besides the action of temperature, as a factor, we must thus take account, in cosmogonic theory, of the factor of pressure.

"In the stars, the chief part played by high pressures would seem to be to counterbalance the action of high temperatures and to make possible the existence of molecules of simple or compound bodies which, at moderate pressures, would be completely dissociated. Of course, in this domain we must be prudent in our attempts to extend to extreme conditions of temperature and pressure theories that have been verified only within the limits accessible to us. Here, however, is a table showing the dissociation of hydrogen into atoms—a gas that follows known laws particularly well:

Pressure of One Atmosphere		Temperature of 600°	
Temperature	*Per Cent. Dissociated*	*Pressure*	*Per Cent. Dissociated*
3,000°	6	10	80
4,000°	25	100	53
5,000°	92	1,000	19
6,000°	99	100,000	2

"Starting from these same premises, we have recently published some ideas according to which purely chemical natural phenomena may play an important part in maintaining solar radiation, whose origin is still so mysterious tho so nearly related to our lives.

"We hope that this exposition will show how great an interest the domain of pressure-investigation should have for us. It is also one of these that offer the highest chances for success; for altho temperature-research is necessarily limited, . . . in the case of pressure the field is far wider, thanks to the continual and surprizing progress made by experimental technique. Let us hope that in future this progress will continue, in greater and greater measure, in this direction and in every other that is dear to the naturalist—that is to say, that is useful to man."

CORK CLOTH—Cork fabric, a recent French production, the result of a new process, is described in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, March 3). Says this paper:

"It is water-proof, a non-conductor of heat, and unbreakable. By using a special machine, thin slices of cork of an even thickness are obtained from a block of cork. The slices are placed in chemical baths in order to remove the resinous parts, which make cork a more or less brittle substance. Upon their removal the cork sheets become flexible, and may be compared in this respect with thin leather. In fact, the sheets can be folded and bent without breaking. By combining the cork sheets with any suitable cloth, preferably a thin and strong cloth of good color, an excellent water-proof material is obtained. An adhesive preparation is employed to glue the cork to the cloth; or, if a stronger garment is desired, the cork sheets are placed between two layers of cloth."

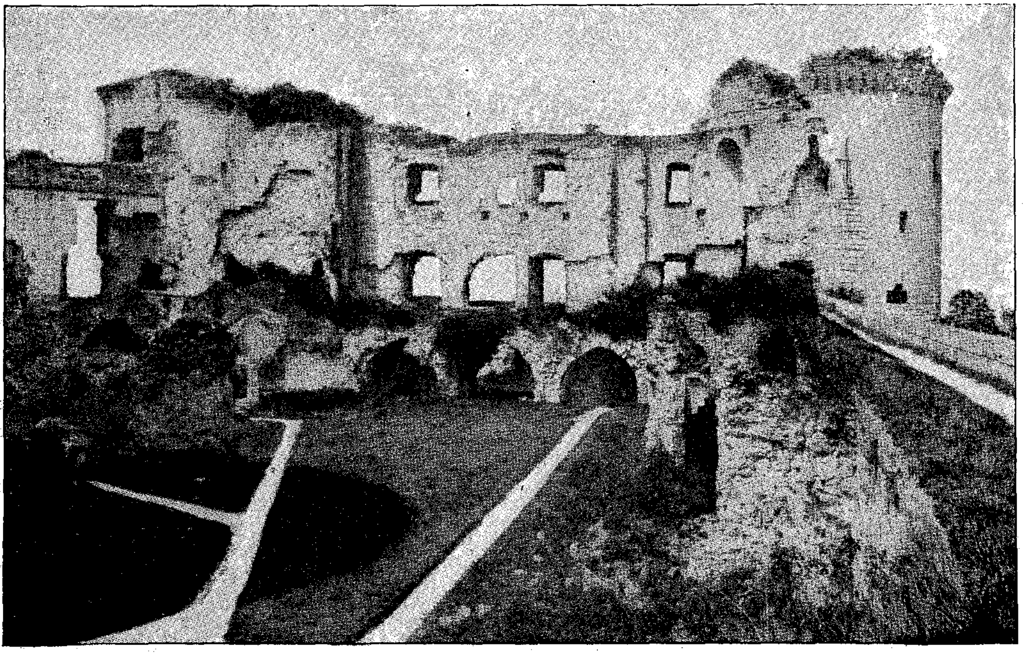
THE GUARDIAN BIRDS—One of the favorite characters in the folk-lore of all nations is the kindly disposed fish, or bird, or frog, or rabbit who heaps benefits upon the hero, coming to his rescue in moments of peril at the very nick of time.

This pretty fairy-tale is coming true at present for the heroes of the trenches, whenever those grim ditches have been dug near a forest or orchard. For the birds overhead give warning of the approach of the noxious fumes of asphyxiating gas before it is perceptible to the senses of the soldiers. Dr. Cabanes, writing in *La Chronique Médicale*, says that the birds are roused from their slumbers before the odor of the gas has been detected in the trenches, and at once begin to make a confused clamor as they hastily take their flight to the rear, thus warning the men behind the guns to don their gas-masks and be ready for the deadly unseen foe. This circumstance is in accord with the well-known use of a canary to detect foul air in mines, and it seems probable that the superior sensitiveness of birds in this respect is due to the highly oxygenated condition of their blood, causing them to suffer from the slightest lack of oxygen.

LETTERS - AND - ART

MAKING RUINS OF RUINS

THE JOYS FELT by the French over the retreat of the Germans are turned to bitterness, for "the people are beginning to realize that the smiling French provinces which were invaded in 1914, among the richest in France, are for a great part waste desert land strewn with ruins. Many of these ruins are the broken records of France's glorious achievements in the world of art, and the loss of these things of beauty is especially bitter to a people so attuned to the things of the spirit. The old fury of hatred against the invaders revives and the anger glows to white heat, says a cable dispatch to the New York *Sun*.



"THE RUIN EVEN OF RUINS—MARK YOU!"

French Kings, Revolutionists, the Government of the Republic have all tried to preserve this architectural gem of the thirteenth century, Coucy-le-Château; the Germans have now destroyed its remains.

"It seems as if the accumulation of the world's animosity was not sufficient for the German high command, who are evidently bent on leaving an indelible mark on the sites which witnessed the beginning of the retreat." The historic towns like Péronne, Bapaume, and Roye are mostly in ruins. Worse than these is the ruin of houses and trees in the country. Included in this destruction are even the historic ruins of Coucy-le-Château. "The ruin even of ruins, mark you!" observes a writer in the New York *Tribune*, who adds: "In so many of the military transactions of the Hun you may perceive the hatred of humanity that actuates him, his longing to glut upon some personal victim the passion for destruction that is in his soul." Quoting the words of a German captive, who said, "I suppose it will always be true that you English will always be fools and that we Germans will never be gentlemen," the writer continues: "They never will 'fight clean.' They never will understand that in matters like Coucy and Reims they match their atrocities in the moral world by callous insult to the things of the mind." Of the famous ruin, we read in *The Times:*

"Coucy-le-Château, on the road from Paris to Namur, was one of the show-places of the Laon region, a compact stone village, famous for its castle and other monuments of feudal Europe. During the last century of French Kings, during the changes wrought by the French Revolution, during Imperial and Republican régimes, successive ministries have used every effort to keep from decay and ruin this architectural gem of medieval France, and generations of art-critics have declared that the millions spent in preservation had not been expended in vain.

"The original feudal stronghold covered an area of 10,000 square yards. It was built early in the thirteenth century by Enguerrand III., and until about 1400 it remained in the possession of his family, who bore the motto:

"'*Roy ne suys, ne prince, ne duc, ne comte aussi; je suys le sire de Coucy.*'

"'King I am not, nor Prince, nor Duke, nor even Count; I am Lord of Coucy.'

"About 1400 the place was purchased by the wealthy Louis of Orleans, who had already built the Château de Pierrefonds. He greatly enriched the interior in accordance with the style of decoration of his day—huge and elaborately carved oak furniture, with rich tapestries and stained-glass windows, mingled with the treasures of the East which had flowed into Europe after the Crusades and the reestablishment of trade between Venice and the Levant.

"In 1652 it was dismantled by Mazarin's orders, who, as chief Minister of Louis XIV., followed the policy of Richelieu by weakening the nobles on these country estates. Coucy lost only its smaller towers, however, while Bourges lost its entire castle. By destroying such towers of feudal lords Mazarin not only weakened the power of the lords themselves, but often released the whole urban and rural neighborhood from subjection to them.

"According to the great French authority on architecture, Viollet-le-Duc, the donjon of Coucy was the finest specimen of medieval military architecture in all Europe.

"'Compared with this giant,' he wrote sixty years ago, 'the largest towers known appear mere spindles.'

"The donjon was 210 feet high and 100 feet in diameter, and the walls were in some places 34 feet thick. Four smaller towers, a moat, and high walls also protected the fortress, which stood on an eminence approached by long, steep slopes on all sides but one."

The picture which Philip Gibbs, the English war-correspondent, gives of the retreat deals with the country beyond the tract of shell-craters, the smashed barns and houses and churches, the tattered tree-trunks, and great belts of barbed wire:

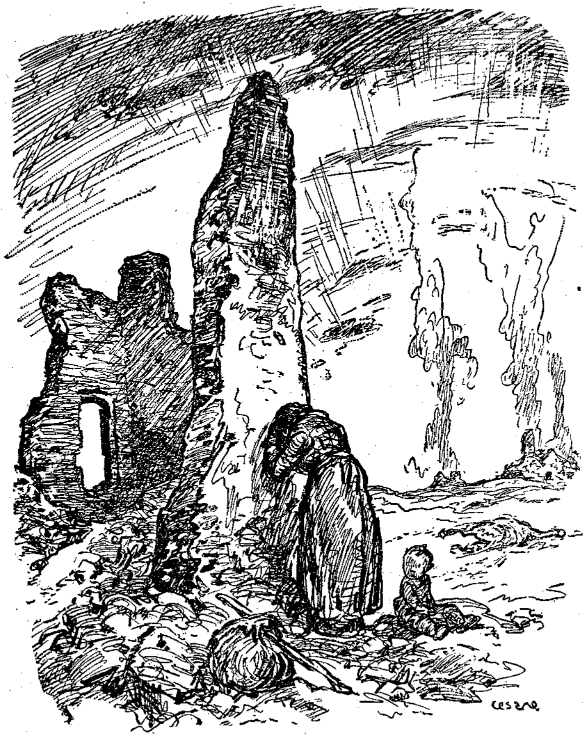
"Behind the trenches are two towns and villages in which they had their rest billets, and it is in these places that one sees the spirit and temper of the men whom the British are fighting. All through this war I have tried to be fair and just to the Germans, to give them credit for their courage and to pity them because the terror of war has branded them as it has branded the British. But during these last days I have been sickened and saddened by the things I have seen, because they reveal dirty cruelty which is beyond the inevitable villainy of war.

A STREET IN PÉRONNE NOW BEREFT OF ITS MEDIEVAL AND MODERN STRUCTURES.

This shows the Germans entering the town at the beginning of the invasion. Death and ruin have now overtaken man and place.

"The Germans have spared nothing on the way of their retreat. They have destroyed every village in their abandonment with systematic and detailed destruction. Not only in Bapaume and Péronne have they blown up or burned all the houses which were untouched by shell-fire, but in scores of villages they laid waste the cottages of poor peasants and all their little farms and all their orchards. At Bethonvillers this morning, to name only one village out of many, I saw how each house was marked with a white cross before it was gutted with fire. The cross of Christ was used to mark the work of the devil, for truly it has been the devil's work.

"Even if we grant that the destruction of houses in the wake of retreat is the recognized cruelty of war, there are other things I have seen which are not pardonable, even of that damnable code of morality. In Bapaume and Péronne, in Roye and Nesle and Liancourt, and all these places over a wide area the German soldiers not only blew out the fronts of houses, but with picks and axes smashed mirrors and furniture and picture-frames. As a friend of mine said, a cheap Jack would not give fourpence for anything left in Péronne, and that is strictly true also of Bapaume. There is nothing but filth in those two towns. Family portraits have been kicked into the gutters. Black bonnets of old women who once lived in those houses lie about the rubbish-heaps and by some strange pitiful freak these are almost the only signs left of the inhabitants who lived here before the Germans wrecked their houses.



"A MASTERFUL RETREAT."

—Cesare in the New York *Evening Post*.

"The ruins of houses are bad to see when done deliberately, even when shell-fire spared them in the war-zone, but worse than that is the ruin of women and children and living flesh. I saw that ruin to-day in Roye and Nesle. I was at first rejoiced to see how the first inhabitants were liberated after being so long in hostile lines. . . . . . .

"The women's faces were dead faces, shallow and mask-like, and branded with the memory of great agonies. The children were white and thin, so thin that the cheek-bones protruded and many of them seemed to me idiot children. Hunger and fear had been with them too long.

"The Mayor of Nesle told me that after the first entry of the Germans on August 29, 1914, and after the first brutalities the soldiers had behaved well, generally speaking. They were well disciplined and lived on good terms with the people as far as possible. Probably he tells the truth fairly, and I believe him, but the women with whom I spoke were passionate and hysterical and told me horrible stories, not to be retold here.

"I believe them, too, because these women, who are French, had to live with men who were killing their husbands and brothers, and that is the great horror. They had to submit to the daily moods of the men, who were sometimes sulky and sometimes drunk. The officers, they tell me, were often drunk. The captives had to see their children go hungry, for altho the Germans gave them potatoes sometimes, they took away hens, so that there were no eggs, and cows, so that there was no milk. The children suffered and were thin.

"On October 5, 1914, the Kaiser came to Nesle with an escort of five motor-cars, and the soldiers lined the square and cheered him; but the women and children stared and were silent and hated that white-haired man with a spiked hat."

AS PRESIDENT HADLEY SEES THE WAR'S LESSON

PRESIDENT HADLEY, of Yale, takes a lesson from the times and adds to an old adage. "Not only eternal vigilance, but effective political and military organization, is the price of liberty to-day." It is a lesson for our educational institutions derived from sources, not wholly, tho in part, German, and not wholly, tho in part also, English. Our American universities were founded on the English lines, where the aim is "to promote culture—physical, mental, and moral." The system "has developed clean-living gentlemen, interested to a greater or less extent in books and studies, and with high ideals of public service." The German type, he points out in *The Yale Alumni Weekly* (New Haven), has aimed to promote efficiency. "It has trained physicians and lawyers, engineers and technologists, to the practise of their several professions; it has done little for the general culture of the student except as thorough study of any one subject gives a man an idea of what scholarship means on every line. But it has fitted the graduate to apply his abilities to the problems of life, whether at home or abroad, and to do modern work by modern methods in the particular field to which he has devoted himself." It has been the hope of our educational leaders, President Hadley continues, that we might somehow combine these two ideals of university life. The present war has brought out the fact that the differences of university organization reflect a difference of national ideals that are thus analyzed:

> "The Englishman's ideal is character; the German's ideal is performance. The Englishman desires to be a man among men, governed as far as possible by public opinion. The German desires to be an efficient part of an efficient organization, helping it to do its work better than any other organization ever did it before. The war is, in fact, a contest between these two types; and the underlying lesson of these awful years is that somehow the virtues of the two types must be conjoined instead of separated. The English type, left to itself, tends to go ahead gallantly and loyally, but unintelligently. The German type, left to itself, tends to gain its immediate objects, intelligently and efficiently, but at the sacrifice of those habits of courtesy and morality which are the very basis of civilization.
>
> "It is sometimes said that wars are waged for commercial reasons. This may be true of little wars, but it is not true of great ones. Every great war establishes some principle. The wars of the French revolution established the principles of civil liberty. The wars in the middle of the last century established the principle of nationality. I believe that this war will establish the principle that character and performance must go hand in hand; that morals and brains must be conjoined; and that a civilization which attempts to base itself on either to the exclusion of the other is fundamentally incomplete."

It is for us to take this lesson to heart as the shadow of war comes upon us, says President Hadley, pointing out the element of our weakness in respect to our mental attitude toward the coming struggle:

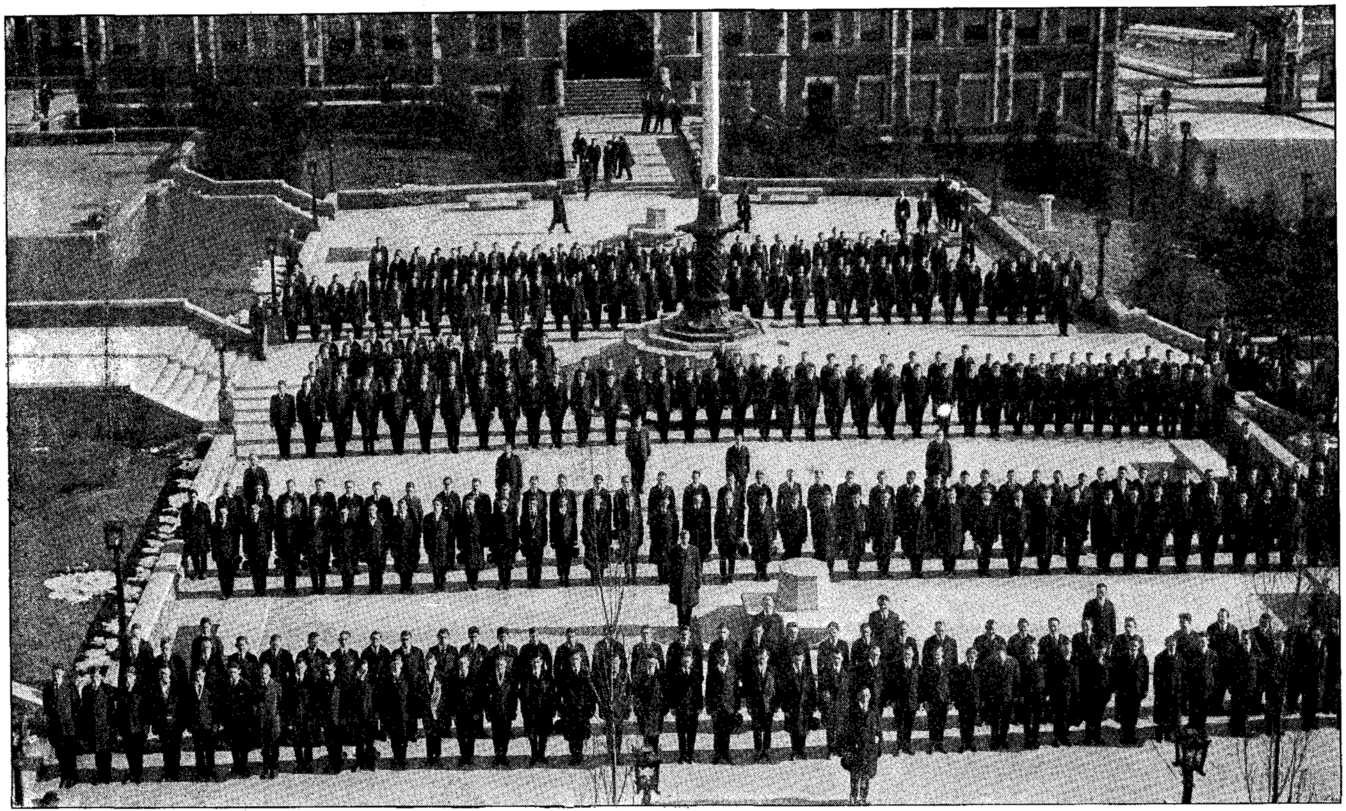
> "We tend to deal with everything emotionally; to demand the organization of an army of volunteers, without reference to the question whether it could be made efficient, or to pass a law for the training of half a million each year when we have barely officers enough to train a hundred thousand. This is not a time for haste, but for deliberation; a time to separate sharply the things that we can do from the things that we can not do; a time to lay plans for the future as well as for the present.
>
> "We can help Europe by naval activity, by the furnishing of supplies and money, by taking our full share in the work of keeping the seas open to commerce. We can not directly help Europe by organizing a volunteer army. Accepting Kitchener's estimate of eighteen months as the time which it takes to get a volunteer army really ready for action—and this estimate is confirmed by our own Civil War experience—we could not expect our volunteers to render useful help to the Allies in their land fighting until the spring of 1919. If at that time the ocean is still open to our ships, the war will be ended; if it is not open to our ships, we can not send the army. The organization of our land forces must be directed, not to the supposed possibility of taking part in the European struggle, alluring as this is to loyal minds, but to the more prosaic task of creating a permanent system of national defense. We must increase the regular Army, in order to make it strong enough to do all the ordinary police work and constitute the first line of defense. We must increase our number of officers, in order that we may have teachers for our reserves. We must adopt some system of universal training to supply an effective second line of defense against enemies abroad, abetted as their efforts may be by the disloyalty of a few of our people and the apathy of a great many. Our militia is zealous and self-sacrificing; but the experience of last summer shows that it is too weak to furnish an effective support to the regular Army. A volunteer army of untrained men could not be ready in time to meet an emergency. We must have trained men on whom to call, and trained reserve officers to command them. I believe that every boy reaching the age of nineteen should be enrolled and instructed, either as a soldier or as a worker, under military discipline, in some line of duty like ambulance service, munition-making, or railroad operation. I would not compel every boy to learn to fight; but I would compel every boy to learn what he could do for his country in an emergency, and to do it, when called upon, under public authority and at a soldier's wages. By means like this we should have preparedness without militarism."

COLLEGE MOBILIZATION

COLLEGE BOYS AND GIRLS are not behindhand in their devotion to the country's cause. When the hour strikes Harvard will immediately become a war-camp; Princeton has officially urged its students to remain on the campus and engage in the military drill now being undertaken there. Cornell has about 2,000 students drilling under Government officers and more than 150 women students taking first-aid instruction under the Red Cross. Other institutions are alive with patriotic zeal, not forgetting Vassar, Wellesley, and Smith, which are maturing preparedness for relief. Vassar, according to a press dispatch, is already in a state of "practical mobilization" with nearly all of its 1,120 girl students signed for war-service in the National League for Women's Service as nurses, wireless telegraphers, or clerks. Hospital classes of the American Red Cross are ready to be graduated at once. Sewing and knitting classes have been at work for months. Smith has enlisted over five hundred in branches of Red-Cross service, and Wellesley, with numbers somewhat under these, shows the same animation of spirit. One drastic change will immediately follow a declaration of war. Playtime will have passed in the colleges. Athletes will turn to sterner exercises. Yale and Pennsylvania announce that all outside athletic activities will be absolutely abandoned in the event of war. Colby abandons its baseball schedule. Intercollegiate rowing will cease. The Pacific Coast colleges will likewise call off all their schedules in the same contingency. The dispatch from Cambridge printed in the New York *Times* gives the details of the action contemplated at Harvard:

> "When the official call to arms is made, the university will hold special examinations for the members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and the men enrolled in the Naval Reserve will be allowed to leave college at once. The university and its equipment will then be turned over to the Government for use as a school for the development of military officers, with the customary summer-camp work held here, instead of at Plattsburg. The college dormitories will be used as barracks.
>
> "The Hasty Pudding Club, the oldest dramatic organization in the country, having been established in 1795, to-day took the lead by canceling its entire April recess engagement, which included performances in New York, Boston, and Baltimore. The officers said they thought their energy could be put to better use in so serious a crisis by drilling, rather than by participating in a musical comedy."

Princeton's effort to preserve its identity while engaging in the country's work is here displayed:



NEW YORK CITY COLLEGE BOYS DRILLING.

From eight to nine o'clock each class day five hundred boys of ages from sixteen to twenty-one drill on the campus of the City College.

"About one hundred undergraduates have already left college to join the mosquito fleet and other branches of the service. At the mass-meeting, which was attended by practically the entire student body, President Hibben declared that if war should be declared or a national emergency arise, military training at Princeton would take precedence over all academic work. He further stated that, commencing with this week, military work would be given more prominence and the academic work lightened considerably.

"Capt. Stewart Heintzelman, U. S. A., who is stationed here, addrest the meeting and urged the undergraduates not to scatter in various volunteer organizations throughout the country, but to train here in case war was declared. He said he had authority to give examinations for under-officers, and that the students, in passing these examinations, would be sent out to assist in drilling other units. Dean Howard McClenahan announced that as soon as a national emergency arose all participation in intercollegiate athletics would cease.

"It is the opinion of Gen. Leonard Wood that training can be given better in Princeton than elsewhere. In a letter to President Hibben, General Wood *said in part:*

"'By all means, advise the young men at Princeton to stay where they are, follow their college work, and push the military instruction to the limit under Captain Heintzelman.' . . . . . .

"Dean McClenahan informed the students that undergraduates who joined the mosquito fleet or other branches of the national service would have every possible allowance for such service in determining the qualification for graduation.

"It also became known to-day that a Princeton graduate had given two flying-machines to the university and that an aviation corps would be formed at Princeton within a few weeks' time. Several other graduates have pledged themselves to provide more machines."

Yale, besides abandoning immediately all intercollegiate athletics, will be thus alined:

"The general attitude of the university has been officially set forth in resolutions pledging support to the National and State Administrations which were adopted by the corporation on February 17. The university will remain open and carry on its regular activities in case of war. No change is contemplated in vacations, examinations, or commencement unless the Government should require the use of buildings or equipment.

"As Yale's situation is favorable for local military training, students, unless called elsewhere, are expected to remain at regular work, volunteering for the units organized in the university if they desire to do so and with their parents' permission. In case of declaration of war the university will provide daily military drill immediately after the Easter vacation.

"Students having leave of absence because of orders from the Government will receive credit toward a degree for satisfactory work in the military or naval unit with which they serve. No specific rules will be made at this time covering scholastic credits and degrees. Faculty volunteers will have salary allowances to be determined by the Prudential Committee.

"The University Emergency Council has been appointed to make rules, issue statements, and decide doubtful cases, subject to the corporation, in connection with Yale problems."

The faculty of Worcester Polytechnic Institute has adopted several resolutions on the subject relating to home and national defense:

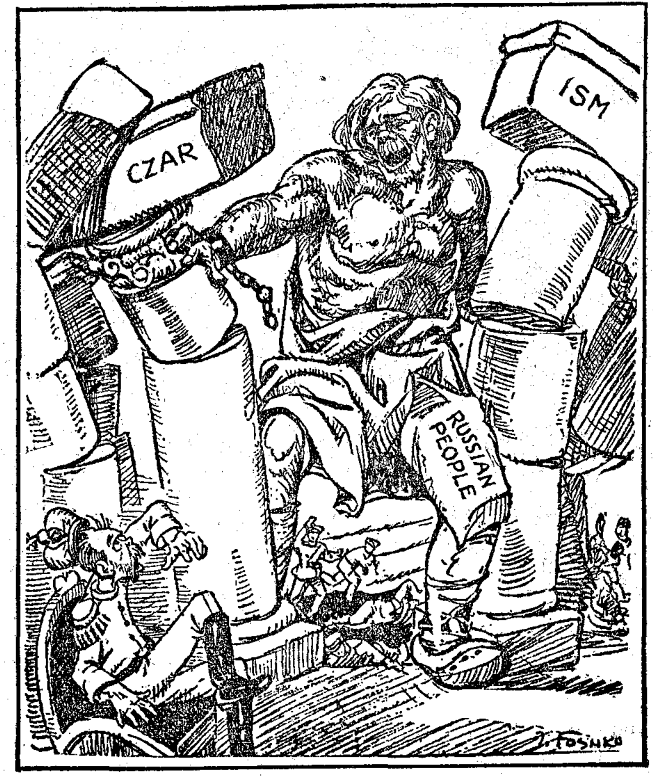
"Most of the senior class, which graduates in June, will *naturally go into the industries for the manufacture of munitions* and supplies of all kinds that will be needed. The faculty adopted a resolution to appoint a committee for the purpose of organizing such instruction as may be found possible between now and commencement. There are a number of groups in the institute, as, for instance, the civil engineers, mechanical engineers, electrical engineers, and the chemists, who would fit into different places. The civil engineers would fit into the Engineering Corps of the Army, and the mechanical and electrical engineers into the artillery and ordnance of the Army and the patrol service of the Navy. By the resolutions the faculty is placing definitely on record its patriotic support of the Government in whatever comes out of the present disturbed condition. A committee will cooperate with the National Research Committee so that the institute may help with its laboratories and all its facilities toward the investigation of inventions for the benefit of the nation."

Nearly half the students of the University of North Carolina are now drilling, we are told, and in addition to these the students of the Medical School have organized an officers' medical corps. Through its Collegiate Intelligence Bureau, North Carolina is making a survey of its alumni and is enrolling them for rapid mobilization.

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

RUSSIAN JEWRY'S ESCAPE FROM BONDAGE

TO THE JEWS the sign that verifies the integrity of the Russian revolution is the declaration of equal rights of all nationalities before the law, regardless of race or creed. Injustice to the Jew was always the symbol of a despotic régime; therefore the proclamation of the provisional Government contains, in the view of *The Jewish World* (New York), all the symbols of a radical reform. "The facts are too astonishing," it exclaims, "the events too overwhelming; the ordinary expressions of joy too stereotyped." Such expressions are paralleled in nearly all the organs of the Jewish press, and in the East Side of New York the Jewish population, on the day the news was received, translated the expressions into exuberant street demonstrations of rejoicings. "To the Jews of Russia," says Mr. Herman Bernstein in the New York *Evening Sun*, "the liberation of the Russian people means the end of a long tragedy of persecutions, humiliations, untold martyrdom, and massacres." Mr. Bernstein, who is the editor of *The American Hebrew*, traces the history of the six millions of Russian Jewry during the past war-years with their alternations of hope and despair, persecutions and loyal service:



FINALLY!

The East Side's view of the Russian Revolution.

—*To-Day* (New York).

"During this war Russian Jewry was made the scapegoat for the reverses of the autocracy. The Russian Government that has just been overthrown was organizing a new conspiracy against the Jewish people in order to rob them of the opportunity of an effective demand for equal rights even at the close of the war in the readjustment at the peace-conference.

"For many years before the war the Russian Government sought to solve the Jewish question in various ways. It endeavored to solve it through baptism and through massacres, through brutal force, through medieval conspiracies, and intrigues against the entire Jewish people.

"In 1905 the Jews of Russia were held responsible for the revolutionary movement in Russia. Then the Government organized a counter-revolution in the form of pogroms throughout the pale of settlement. Men, women, and children were put to death by infuriated mobs in hundreds of places in Russia on the same day by order of the authorities.

"At the outset of the war a legend was circulated in the press of the world to the effect that the Czar had issued a manifesto addrest 'To my dear Jews,' promising them human rights. The Jews were ready to forget the past, all the cruel persecutions directed against them; they were willing to forget the Kishinef massacres and the countless other pogroms throughout the Russian Empire; they were ready to forget even that most shameless conspiracy against the Jewish people devised by the Russian Government in the form of the notorious ritual murder case known as the Beilis affair. With the rest of the Liberal elements of the Russian people the Jews responded to the call of Russia in her critical hour. They were carried away by a passionate loyalty to Russia that to the outsider seemed more than strange. They gave proportionately a greater number of soldiers to the Army than any other element of the Russian population; they established hospitals and gave large sums of money for the wounded soldiers; they fought and died for Russia, where it was so hard for them to live."

The legend of the Czar's promises, however, turned out to be "nothing else than a cruel myth." As we read:

"Thousands of Jews, relatives of those four hundred thousand Jewish soldiers in the Russian armies, were executed by the Russian troops without trial on the general charge that they had betrayed Russia. About a million and a half of Jews were driven from their homes by the Russian armies, which burned, plundered, and destroyed Jewish settlements. Jewish children were killed in these expulsions, Jewish women were outraged, many old and young people were driven insane, and Jewish houses of prayer were desecrated and demolished by the Russian troops.

"The Russian military authorities caused the expulsion of the Jewish population from many provinces in Russia, declaring this to be a military measure for safeguarding the Russian armies against the Jews, whom they branded as spies and traitors. They spread these false accusations against the Jews through military orders in every nook and corner of the Russian land.

"Tho the Russian Government announced some time ago that it had resolved to abolish the pale of settlement it never fulfilled its promise. A half-hearted order was issued by the Council of Ministers to the Governors, but each Governor was permitted to interpret the order in his own way. Thus the new 'reform' became a new source of graft for the Russian officials, who were proverbially known as past masters in the art of graft.

"During the past year thousands of Jews were driven from province to province without any cause by various Governors and police officials. Wounded Jewish soldiers were not admitted to hospitals in Moscow and Petrograd because they had no right of residence there. Mothers of Jewish soldiers wounded on the battle-field were not allowed to visit their sons in the hospitals of certain Russian cities on the same ground.

"All avenues of industrial, commercial, and educational opportunity were closed to the Jewish people in Russia during the war, as well as before the outbreak of the war.

"But the liberal and radical elements of Russia, through their courageous representatives in the Duma, defended the Jews against the reactionary governmental outrages. They made the emancipation of the Jews of Russia an important part of the program of the movement for the liberation of Russia."

A year ago the Liberal Deputy of Vilna, Mr. Shingarieff, now a member of the new Cabinet, defended the Jewish people in the Duma against the wholesale accusations and slanders directed at them by the "dark forces" behind the Russian throne. Mr. Bernstein quotes from his speech charging the Russian bureaucracy with treason and corruption:

> "Gentlemen, you should have fear at such a terrible and grave moment as this to slander a whole nation. What would you say if the Germans were to tell you, 'Your Minister of War was a traitor—therefore the entire Russian people is a people of traitors.' That would be madness, that would be a falsehood. In these terrible moments the deputies who come upon this tribune should not dare lie, should not dare slander a whole nation which, like ourselves, is bearing all the burdens in the service of the country. But what has the Government done to this nation? It has deprived it of the freedom of movement from place to place. It has kept it away from the schools. It has humiliated it in every way, abused and mocked it. The Jew had no right to teach his child; the Jew had no right to see his own mother. A Jewish mother had no right to come to Petrograd to see her son who was a wounded soldier. Do you know that a Jew by dying on the battle-field thereby often deprives his children of the right of domicile in certain provinces?
>
> "There is no horror, there is no calumny, which this Christian Government, professing the greatest truths of Christ's teachings, has not perpetrated upon the Jews. . . . . . .
>
> "Gentlemen, you know to what demoralization, to what moral decay the Russian Imperial Government has fallen in some of its departments. I feel ashamed for the Russian people. But who are these people who have disgraced us? Are they Jews? They have come out of these ranks [pointing to the reactionaries]. They are your favorites, your comrades."

Practically all the members of the new Government of Russia, says Mr. Bernstein, are known as champions of equality for the Jews with the rest of the population, and they have already demonstrated this in their first declaration of principles outlined by the new Cabinet. He concludes:

> "The hand of historic justice that has snatched the Czar from his throne has made an end of the wild orgies and debauchery of the forces of darkness.
>
> "The strait-jacket, forced upon the Russian people by a tyrannical dynasty, was removed by the will of the true representatives of the people, and the long-suffering, martyred peoples that constitute the population of the Russian land are set free, upon terms of equality and justice. Among the Russian people there will be justice to the Jew.
>
> "In the unparalleled tragedy of this war there is but one consolation. The spirit of democracy is awakening. The rule of the people is beginning to make itself felt. The spirit of America is spreading abroad."

TEN YEARS OF "SOUP, SOAP, AND SALVATION"—No more effective "practical combination of soup, soap, and salvation" than the Salvation Army's has ever been attained, *The Standard* (Chicago) believes. And it remarks that "those who think that a meal and a bath are all that are needed for the redemption of the down-and-out and those who imagine they can dispense the pure Gospel to the same class without either soup or soap ought to sit at the feet of the followers of the late General Booth." The Baptist editor goes on to quote a tabulation of Salvation Army work in this country for ten years ending in 1916, made by the Army commissioner in Chicago which "surprized even the commissioner himself":

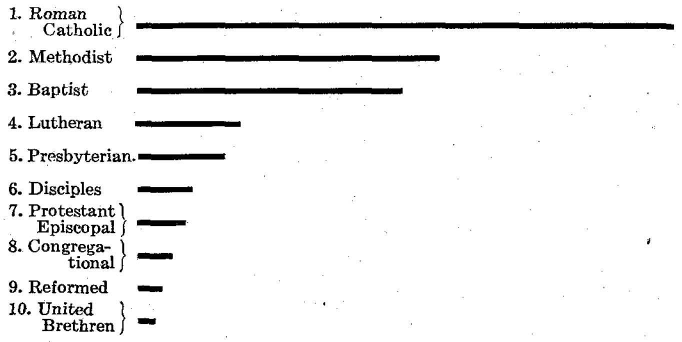
Buildings in use at present	1,218
"Missing friends" found	2,391
Tons of ice distributed	6,032
Accommodation in institutions	11,499
Officers and "non-coms"	11,070
Children cared for in rescue homes	12,350
Girls passed through rescue homes	18,155
Tons of coal distributed	30,162
Men passed through industrial homes	152,815
Families visited	298,405
Number given outings	343,418
Number of converts	571,642
Situations found	771,726
Hours spent in active service	1,250,180
Number given temporary relief	5,486,002
Number beds supplied	33,925,189
Number meals supplied	43,624,744
Attendance at outdoor meetings	96,293,750
Attendance at indoor meetings	120,385,963

HALF THE NATION IN THE CHURCH

THE CHURCH POPULATION of the country is nearly half the total population, according to the figures prepared again this year by Dr. H. K. Carroll, religious statistician. His grand total of membership in all the Churches of the United States is 40,016,789. "When to this total is added the number of children in the families of Church members but not yet enrolled," *The Epworth Herald* (Chicago) finds it "easy to believe that the Church population of the country is well over fifty millions," and the total population is now about one hundred millions. The Methodist weekly glances at a few of the more interesting figures in Dr. Carroll's long and carefully prepared tabulation. The ten largest denominational groups, in order of membership, are:

1.	Roman Catholic	14,330,370
2.	Methodist	7,608,284
3.	Baptist	6,534,132
4.	Lutheran	2,454,334
5.	Presbyterian	2,171,601
6.	Disciples	1,337,450
7.	Protestant Episcopal	1,078,435
8.	Congregational	790,488
9.	Reformed	514,543
10.	United Brethren	366,877

Or, as *The Epworth Herald* gives the figures "a little more visibility":



Besides these leading denominations there are some which seldom get any publicity except in such tabulations as Dr. Carroll's. These names, for instance, "hardly sound like Church names, but they stand for actually existing religious bodies":

Church of God in Jesus Christ.
Six-Principle Baptists.
Old Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian.
Church of God and Saints of Christ.
United Zion's Children.
Defenseless.
Christadelphians.
Christian Workers for Friendship.
Zion Union Apostolic.
Church of the New Jerusalem.
Hepziba Faith Association.
Friends of the Temple.
Social Brethren.
Church Transcendent.

Evidence "that people in times of general unrest, like these we are now passing through, seek consolation in religion," is found by *The Christian Herald* (New York). It notes that practically all the denominational bodies record substantial growth of membership, the total net increase for 1916 being 747,000, or 204,000 in excess of the increase of 1915. Further discussing this increase indicated by Dr. Carroll, *The Christian Herald* says:

> "Gains of the United Protestant bodies in membership were about 500,000, while the Catholic gains were 220,000. The largest Protestant denominational gains were: Methodist, 136,000; Baptist, 132,000; Presbyterian and Reformed, 79,000; Episcopal, 27,000; Lutheran, 20,000.
>
> "During the year there was a comparatively small gain in the number of churches—117 new being recorded. In 1915, it will be remembered, there was a net loss of churches. There is,

however, a gain in ministers of 2,643, or nearly double that of a year ago.

"The small increase of churches in 1916 is not necessarily to be accepted as an indication of weakness, for it is explained that a number of churches, particularly in the rural districts, are being united or merged for the sake of efficiency and economy, and without any reduction in communicants or attendance. . . . . . .

"Twenty-six years ago the total number of Christian communicants in the country was 20,618,000, and the present total shows a net gain of 19,399,000, or 94 per cent. The Protestant Christians of America in full church connection have nearly doubled in a quarter of a century. In this they have greatly outstript the rate of growth of our population. The nation's increase in population during the same period was about 39,000,000, or 61 per cent. . . . . . .

"Our Sunday-schools in the United States have had a total aggregate increase in the last ten years of 6,300,000, with a gain of between 15,000 and 16,000 schools."

Nor is the numerical increase the only hopeful sign noted by this interdenominational observer. For we read:

"While all of the churches have been greatly affected by the war, and especially those with large foreign missionary interests, it is worth noting that the spiritual activities of every denomination have been well maintained, and the material needs abundantly supplied; this latter particularly in the case of those churches that have been most active in relief work. Altho the exigencies of the war imposed many new burdens, not only have these been gladly and generously met, but the old burdens, in a majority of cases, have not been neglected."

Two questions rise before *The Episcopal Recorder* (Ref. Epis., Philadelphia), as it studies Dr. Carroll's figures:

"First, how far have these over forty millions of profest Christians in this country been fused into one thinking, willing mass on the side of Christ, so as not only to lead, but to secure the uplift of the entire population? And are they so far in earnest for the upbuilding of Christ's Church that they have given themselves unreservedly to God for the carrying out of his saving purpose for our nation and the race? Forty million Christians really Christian and what might we not see!"

The "Official Catholic Directory" for 1917, using a slightly different basis of enumeration, gives a total of 17,022,879 Catholics in the United States. This exceeds Dr. Carroll's figure by less than three millions. *The Sacred Heart Review* (Boston), deeming this a conservative estimate, is led to comment very similar to that of its Protestant contemporary just quoted, saying:

"If all the adults in this number were stanch, practising Catholics what a glorious record of conversions there would be! For nothing has a greater influence on a non-Catholic than the example of a friend or neighbor living up to the teachings of the Catholic Church."

A NEW WAY TO PREACH THE GOSPEL—The daily press is not being neglected as a medium by which religious information may be carried to the public, as the "weekly sermons," the "go-to-church-Sunday," and other publicity campaigns show. Now an organized movement to spread Christianity in non-Christian lands through the newspapers is on foot. It is thus briefly described by the Pittsburg *Christian Advocate* (Meth. Epis.):

"Inspired by the convictions and sacrifices of a Christian gentleman, who is not a Methodist, the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church is now developing a plan to preach Christ through all of the newspapers of the world, by furnishing free copy of interesting evangelistic matter, aimed directly at the conversion of the soul. This gentleman offers $5,000 in case $50,000 is raised to make a fair trial in Japan, Korea, and China, and at least $15,000 more, in case $1,000,000 is contributed by all Christians, to prosecute the work among all nations except the United States. As this work is to be world-wide and age-long, omnidenominational, and exceedingly economical, all lovers of the Lord, in all Churches, are invited to contribute liberally to this method of winning the world to Christ. A column in a secular weekly newspaper for a year would cost but little, and would reach a great multitude of readers, many of whom could not be reached in any other way, and would yield great results under the blessing of God."

"FOUR PACIFISTS"

NOTHING IRRITATES *THE OUTLOOK*, says the editor of *The Christian Evangelist* (St. Louis), "more than a pacifist." And in turn nothing seems to irritate the editor of the Disciples' weekly than this attitude of *The Outlook*. The latter, it is asserted, has proved of late a bitter disappointment to its old friends. And this old friend says bitterly:

"Blood appears to be its native element, and it can not write up an evangelistic meeting or a temperance-reform movement without using language and figures which are borrowed from the battle-field. In short, *The Outlook*, while affecting, as Bernhardi and von Treitschke always did, formal allegiance to Jesus Christ, is in its philosophy and spirit much more nearly allied to the worship of Odin or Thor than to the worship of the Prince of Peace."

The immediate cause of this outburst—doubtless a surprize to Dr. Lyman Abbott—seems to be this editorial article, which is an interesting proof of the eagerness with which Scriptural justification is being sought for all attitudes toward the present national crisis:

THREE PACIFISTS

Peter.

From that time forth began Jesus to show unto his disciples, how that he must go unto Jerusalem, and suffer many things of the elders and chief priests and scribes, and be killed, and be raised again the third day. Then Peter took him, and began to rebuke him, saying, Be it far from thee, Lord: this shall not be unto thee. But he turned and said unto Peter, Get thee behind me, Satan; thou art an offense unto me; for thou savorest not the things that be of God, but those that be of men.

"When duty calls, but danger threatens, the motto, 'Safety first,' has the flavor of the devil.

Caiaphas.

Then gathered the chief priests and the Pharisees a council, and said, What do we? for this man doeth many miracles. If we let him thus alone, all men will believe on him: and the Romans shall come and take away both our place and nation. And one of them, named Caiaphas, being the high priest that same year, said unto them, Ye know nothing at all, nor consider that it is expedient for us, that one man should die for the people, and that the whole nation perish not.

"To let even one innocent man be unjustly put to death in order to save a nation from peril is the policy not of Christ, but of Caiaphas.

Pilate.

When Pilate saw that he could prevail nothing, but that rather a tumult was made, he took water, and washed his hands before the multitude, saying, I am innocent of the blood of this just person; see ye to it. Then answered all the people, and said, His blood be on us, and on our children.

"Those who have power to defend the defenseless and refuse because they fear war can not escape blood-guiltiness by disavowing responsibility."

The one criticism *The Christian Evangelist* would make on this "Catalog of Pacifists" is to suggest that the list be enlarged and a fourth added; to wit:

Jesus.

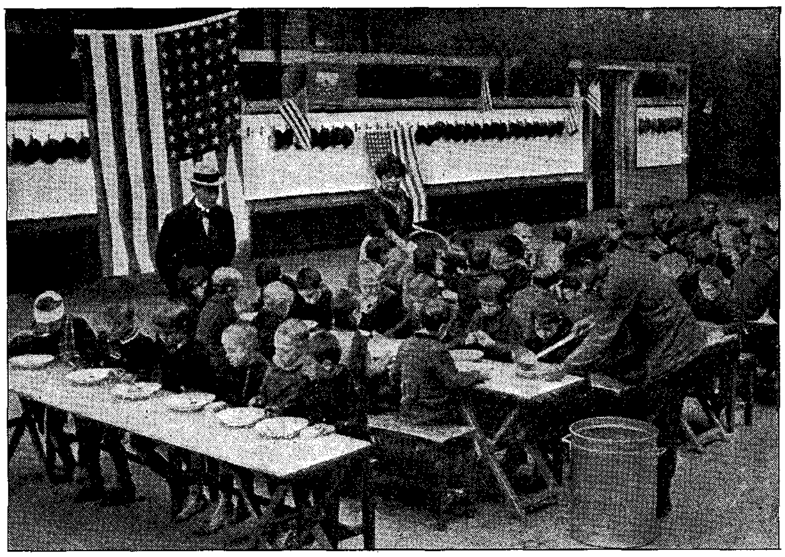
Then they came and laid hands on Jesus, and took him. And behold one of them that were with Jesus stretched out his hand, and drew his sword and smote the servant of the high priest, and struck off his ear. Then saith Jesus unto him, Put up again thy sword into its place: for all they that take the sword shall perish with the sword.

IMMIGRANT BIBLE-READERS—New Americans must read the Bible before they enter the United States, according to the decision of the Department of Labor. Passages will be selected from more than one hundred languages and dialects, says a Washington dispatch to the New York *Sun*. The department thus explains its choice for the literacy test:

"This is not because the Bible is considered a sacred book by many people, but because it is now the only book in virtually every tongue. Translations of the Bible were made by eminent scholars, and, what is more to the point, the translating was done by men whose purpose it was to put the Bible in such simple and idiomatic expressions in the various foreign languages as would make it possible for the common people of foreign countries to grasp the meaning readily and thoroughly."

SAVED FROM ACTUAL STARVATION

"WE WOULD HAVE STARVED if it had not been for the American Relief Commission." So declared a Frenchwoman, the other day, in the French territory then just evacuated by the Germans in their extensive retreat. She was speaking, said the Associated Press correspondent, "for herself and her two little children, their pallid faces and high cheek-bones giving evidence of their privations." And wherever one went, added the correspondent, "the same story was repeated."



ONE SCHOOL GROUP OF HUNGRY BELGIAN CHILDREN.

An official statement put forth from the Commission's head office here in New York contains this paragraph:

> "Every one who reads the dispatches describing conditions in the recovered villages and towns of France during the last few days must note the stirring statements of the repatriated French that *it was the American Commission that saved them!* Our problem now is: Shall those remaining behind the lines be abandoned? We can not feel that Americans will consent to this."

Referring to the withdrawal of Americans from the Commission's management in Belgium, as announced from Washington, the Commission's official statement says:

> "This action has been expected for some time, and full preparation has been made to carry on the work. The Belgians and the inhabitants of the occupied portion of northern France must be fed.
>
> "In Belgium alone 7,500,000 are dependent for their very lives upon food imported for them by the American Commission. There can be no cessation of effort. The Commission will continue as before. The only difference will be that competent trained men, secured through the Netherlands Government, will be appointed members of the Commission and supervise the distribution of food in Belgium and northern France.
>
> "The Commission will continue to mobilize the finances, purchase and transport all of the food for these 10,000,000 people, turning it over to the new members of the Commission at the Belgian border, and it should be made clear that *no relaxation in the efforts of the Commission to secure additional contributions for the destitute is contemplated.*
>
> "Our offices in Rotterdam, London, and New York will be maintained exactly as at present, and the Brussels office will take instructions from Mr. Hoover, Chairman of the Commission, as in the past."

In a dispatch from Washington on March 24 it was said that

> "Minister Whitlock would have been withdrawn from Belgium when the United States Government broke diplomatic relations with Germany but for the single fact that the United States Government felt a heavy moral responsibility for the continuance, if possible, of the work of feeding the civilians behind the German lines in Belgium."

That "heavy moral responsibility" rests still upon the American people. The far-sighted vision of those Americans heading the Relief Commission provided for just the conditions that have ensued, as to its later administrative requirements. The sending into Belgium of Hollanders "to carry on the work hitherto performed by the American staff" has been approved by our State Department at Washington. The work yet to be done needs the continued humane support of Americans. "We have twenty-two ships on the ocean, all fully insured," said the Commission last week. "Three have just arrived safely at Rotterdam." Other ships must bear similar cargoes, on the same Christian errand. The American people will not fail to send them. In the Name of God the Father they must be sent.

MORE THAN $400,000 CONTRIBUTED—More than $400,000 have now been contributed to the Belgian Children's Fund of THE LITERARY DIGEST, and pledges for the increase of this amount are daily coming in, besides remittances, liberal and sacrificing. The Washington (D. C.) *Herald*, after wiring for latest information, offers to care for the 5,000 children of *St. Nicholas*, Belgium, for a year, which will call for $60,000. Lewistown, Montana, adopts the 170 children of *Rhode St. Pierre*, in Belgium, requiring about $2,000.

South Dakota, on her Committee's proposition to care for the 3,000 children of *Menin*, has forwarded check for $4,000, and reports her contributions growing. Franklin, Pennsylvania, has added another thousand dollars to her previous generous remittances.

From all parts of the country come proofs of wide-spread agreement with Mr. Herbert Hoover's remark made not long before sailing to resume direction of the Belgium Relief from Rotterdam: "The obligation of the American people toward Belgium continues. It is an obligation toward humanity, and is far greater than the obligation of the rich toward the poor." The spirit of service and sacrifice has laid strong hold upon the hearts of both young and old.

Contributions to THE BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND—Received from March 21 to March 27 inclusive.

$4,000.00—The first installment from the generous people of the State of South Dakota toward their pledge of $36,000.00 to care for the little children on the breadline in the Belgian town of **Menin** (through the highly efficient organizing efforts of George R. Douthit, Chairman).

$1,400.00—People of Daytona, Fla., through the efforts of Mr. Henry C. Rowe and the Daytona "Morning Journal."

$1,231.52—From the People of Tazewell, Va., to care for the children in the Belgian Village of Dongelberg. This generous gift is more than $1.00 a head for every *man, woman, and child in Tazewell—a remarkable record* of which they may well be proud. Contributors: $100.00, A. Z. Litz; $60.00 each, G. W. St. Clair, J. W. Chapman, O'Keefe Chapter No. 26 Royal Arch Masons; $55.97, Teachers and Pupils of Tazewell High School; $50.00, R. C. Chapman; $40.00, J. S. Gillespie; $24.00 each, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. O'Keefe, W. M. Gillespie; $20.00, B. W. Stras, Sr.; $15.00, G. C. Peery; $14.71, Christian Church Sunday School; $14.00, J. P. Kroll; $12.10, T. C. Bowen and Family; $12.00 each, J. A. & W. B. Leslie, Mrs. John Barnes, Mrs. Barnes Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Jeff. Ward, Fred Steel, Henry Preston, M. B. Crockett, R. P. Copenhaver and Family, N. W. McConnell, A. G. Russell T. R. Peery, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Higginbotham, R. O. Crockett, Tom Heldreth, P. D. Johnston, J. P. Royall, W. H. Werth, W. A. Scott, H. R. Hawthorne, J. G. Buston, W. T. Gillespie, J. N. Harman, H. W. Pobst, C. R. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Nottimore, Brittain & McCall, A. St. Clair, Walter Steele, H. T. Haley, W. Archie Thompson, C. R. Brown, Jr.; $309.74 in contributions of less than $12.00 each.

$1,200.00—Citizens of Oil City, Pa., through the splendid efforts of Miss Helen Mar Steele and other ladies. People of Hanover, Pa. Contributors: $600.00, Hanover Shoe Co.; $50.00, Dr. H. M. Alleman; $24.00 each, Mrs. Reuben Young; Mrs. Clara G. Moul, Cash; $12.00 each, Esther B. Moul, C. R. Delaney, Mrs. C. R. Delaney, Robert Delaney, J. S. Young, Ward C. Haffner, Mrs. Ward C. Haffner, H. E. Young, R. L. Ehrhart, D. D. Ehrhart, D. Guy Hollinger, Paul Winebrenner, Harry G. Newcomer, Fred W. Weber, J. B. Edmonds, J. J. Schmidt, J. W. Fischer, H. N. Gitt, Paul Zieber, G. H. Shirk, J. Samuel Fitz, B. M. Frey, Rosina Shirk, Mrs. Sarah B. Long, Schmuck Company, William J. Young & Co., Oscar H. Hostetter, Katharine M. Brough, A. M. Bucher, Roger A. Smith, H. M. Stokes, Slagle Mission, Cash, Hon. A. R. Brodbeck; $70.00 in contributions of less than $12.00 each.

$1,067.43—West End Methodist Church of Nashville, Tenn., through Mrs. Dempsey Weaver.

$1,000.00—From the People of Franklin, Pa., through Mr. George W. Feldman, being the third contribution and making a total of $8,000.00 to date.

$500.00—The first contribution on another community effort. Macon, Ga., will generously help feed the children of Visé under the splendid leadership of The Macon Daily Telegraph.

$445.68—Being the second contribution from the People of Lake Forest, Ill., through Hon. Wm. M. Lewis.

$400.00—Being the second contribution of The Mountain States Lumber Dealers' Association.

$400.00—From the Village of Hinsdale, Ill., through The Hinsdale Belgian Relief Fund.

$345.98—Brick Presbyterian Church, Rochester, N. Y.

$320.99—From the Citizens of Raleigh, N. C. (third contribution), including $100.00 by Mrs. A. L. Brooks, of Greensboro, N. C., through the Social Department of the Woman's Club of Raleigh.

$260.00—People of Beaver, Pa.

$250.00—Geo. H. Boyd.

$212.00—Friends in Chester, S. C.

$206.00—Christian Young People of Newark, O.

$200.00 Each—Two Friends of the Cause, Berkeley, Cal., A. G. Arnold.

$191.25—McLennan County, Texas, Medical Society.

$156.59—Chapel of the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.

$144.00—Barre, Vt.

$140.23—First M. E. Church South Sunday School, Wichita Falls, Tex.

$134.00—Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church, Hampton, Neb.

$125.00—Department of Physics, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

$124.55—Citizens of Sanders County, Mont.

$122.15—People of Dixfield, Me.

$120.00 Each—Nile Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Seattle, Wash., W. L. Harvey.

$119.29—First Presbyterian Church, Pine Bluff, Ark.

$108.00—Mr. and Mrs. George Rossen.

$100.00 Each—The Doorkeepers' Circle, First Congregational Church, Norwalk, Conn., Julia H. Sheldon, Wanaque River Paper Co., Silas J. Llewellyn, Mrs. George and the Misses Elizabeth and Charlotte Gleason, Col. G. H. Higbee, D. E. C., A. C. Bartlett, Nathan W. Blanchard, "P" Tidioute, "W" Tidioute, Anonymous.

$98.30—United Presbyterian Church, St. Clairsville, O.

$96.00—John K. English.

$89.08—Collected from Marshall College Students by Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., Huntington, W. Va.

$87.00—Miscellaneous Employees of the Publishers Printing Co. (Joseph Gantz), N. Y. City.

$84.00—Teachers of Westtown School, Westtown, Pa.

$75.00 Each—Murfreesboro, Tenn., Methodist Sunday School, Anonymous.

$72.00—J. G. Calhoun and Family.

$68.17—Public and High School Children of Owingsville, Ky.

$65.63—Trinity P. E. Church, Portsmouth, Va.

$65.00—Meadville, Pa., Belgian Relief Committee.

$63.65—First Congregational Church, Spencerport, N. Y.

$61.65—Citizens of Dublin, Ga.

$61.00—American Employees, Miraflores Locks, Panama Canal.

$60.00 Each—Central Presbyterian Church, Williamsport, Pa., People of Beverly, N. J., Mrs. A. M. Ingersoll and Friends, W's, Syracuse, N. Y., Robert M. McCulloch, Dorcas Club of Pittsburgh, Pa., Cochise.

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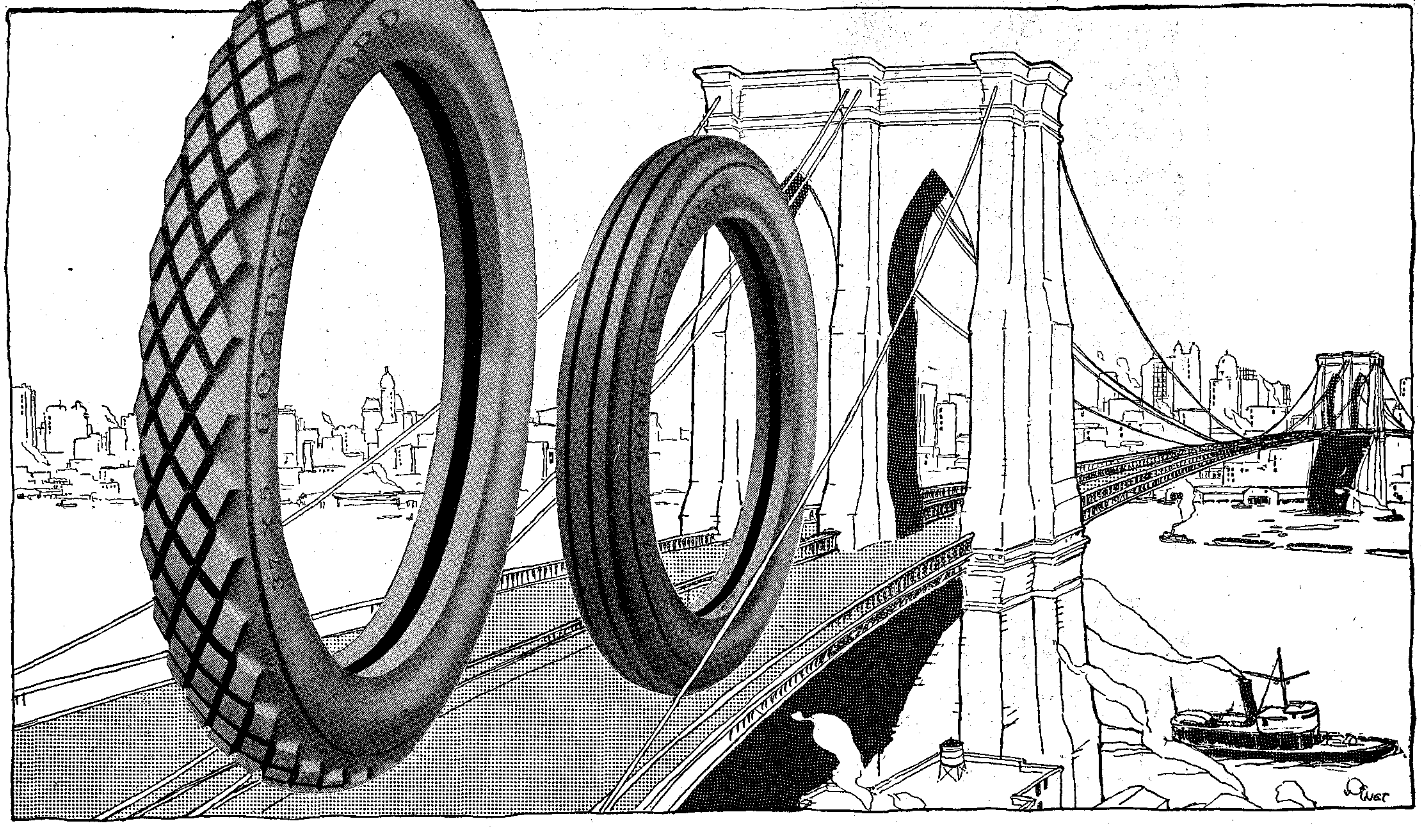

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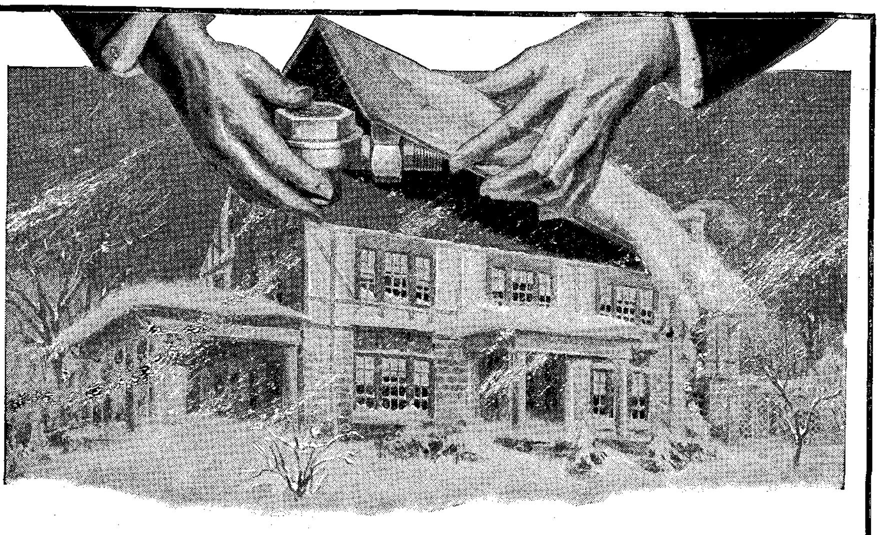
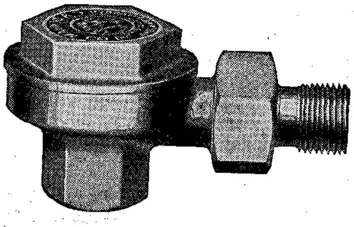


Put your House in Order



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CURRENT POETRY

THESE are great times for the patriotic poet. But the patriotic poet of to-day can not expect a hearing for the sort of verses that his predecessors wrote. It is not enough to-day to sing the beauty of the flag, to pledge allegiance rhythmically, to declare that our country is the best country in the world. The new patriot is not afraid to examine critically the nation he loves; he believes her capable of improvement, and to help produce that improvement is his high duty as a citizen. These thoughts are suggested by a notable poem that recently appeared in the Boston *Transcript*. In these thoughtful lines is to be found no jingoism; they are filled with a serious and discerning love of country.

THESE UNITED STATES

By Benjamin R. C. Low

I

New, for the most part; very, very new.
Flimsy houses, mostly turned askew.
Streets that straggle, where, not long ago,
Timber stood, then cows grazed, now papers blow.
Much too busy to be tidy, bent
On being bigger—one big circus-tent.
Somewhat slangy; not devoid of cheek;
Loving noise, and loving best to speak.
Swayed by head-lines; governed by a shout;—
Nine days of wonder, then a new one's out.
Bashful in nothing; reverent in few;
New, for the most part; very, very new.
But—beneath the newness, in behind
All the brag and splurge and jest, we find
This: Old memories of homespun days,
Candle-lit; of quiet, sabbath ways
Won from wildernesses, fervent prayer
Given in peril's proof; young feet worn bare,
Hands tough-trained, and level-looking eyes
Keen on gun-sights, calm as evening skies;
Memories of battle, richly drowned
In warm life-blood, heroes-wrapt-around,—
Deep, too deep for tears, not spoken of
Save by that great love which answers love;
Memories of old songs, carried far
Over wide prairies, past peaks that are
Torches to the sunrise, past the spires,
Star-outlined, of trees; by rain-ringed fires
Gleaned, and sung again on wind-bleached foam
With brave ships for China, praising Home,
Proudly, to strange skies; most sweet, most fair
Songs, the old, old, same songs, everywhere.
Memories and going deeper—dreams.
Dreams brought over seas, the first faint gleams;
Cherished, through storm cherished; dim, and pale,
But not dying dreams; still held, still hale,
Still with haughty stars defended, still,
Aloof, like eagles, brooding their bright will.

II

New, for the most part; very, very new.
Anglo-Saxon, German, Celt, and Jew,
Latin, Armenian, Negro, Slav, Chinese,
Scandinavian, Hindu, Dutch—all these.
Foreign tongues, not light to extirpate;
Feuds, hard-dying, Old World, out of date.
Huddled herds in cities; labor, lined,
Often, with backward looks; love, left behind.
Seed wild-sown the wind has foisted far;
Rude wave-welter of all creeds that are.
Gallant the ship; a motley crowd the crew;—
New for the most part, very, very new.
But—beneath the newness, in behind
All the warp and tug and strain, we find
This: Old hungerings of long-dead days,
Spirit-bowed; of cruel, down-trod ways
Sore with subjugation; backs that meant
Overseers' whip-lashes, the bent,
Yoked abasement of once noble wills
Lunging at thongs between their masters' thills,—
Beasts of burden being; hungerings
Germinate in darkness, gouged by kings,
Bruised by heels of armies, overborne,
Time on time, by conquest, despot-torn;
Living, yet, miraculous alive;
Daunted not, continuing to thrive

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Prevents Dust

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Shackles through, and sea-glad, and got free;—
Hungerings for open spaces, wide
Of horizon, reaching out; to stride
Fields not fenced a summer's day, and be
Happy at moonrise; to get free . . . free.
Hungerings, and going deeper—fires.
Fires brought over seas, immense desires,
Smoldering, subterranean; smothered, dim
But not dying fires; still lodged, still grim,
Still with stubborn griefs defended, still
Anchored like iron rock-deep in proud will.

III

Dreams. Fires. Fraught clouds from Europe blow,
Whose rampired walls full sulfurously glow
With battle-flare at sunrise; over seas
Breaks the beached foam of wasting panoplies,
And faintly, as in sea-shells, far away,
The cannon thunder whispers night and day.
Fires. Dreams. In factory belch fuliginous;
In caisson gloom and skyey balanced truss;
By cobweb rails to fabled Ophirs spun;
On lapping tides; down darkened streets, is done—
Gestation of a giant doomed to birth—
The forging of a new and mightier earth.
A mightier. And a better? Not by ease—
By shoulder-shrugs and oiled immunities.
Not by midnight riot. Once again
They shall inherit most who most live plain.
Ay, fear it not, the little breed that knows
Nothing but wantonness, it goes—it goes.
A bolder blood shall stride into the part;
Shall take the stage; shall wield a manlier art,
And put a shame on mimic. Even now
Is troubled in his sleep the Sleeper's brow.
The Thinker questions. . . . Travail. Fire and
dreams.
Dark overhead the clouds of Europe blow,
Heat-lightning-lit, dull, ominous, and low.
Not yet, not yet the hour, but, tryst to keep.
A spirit moves abroad upon the deep,
And will be stirring soon. And will be sung,
Soon, to a clarion of nobler tongue
Than inks on ticker-tapes or glibly reads
From pompous records of parochial greeds
Promulgate for the People. . . . Midnight blue.
Stars of these States a-shining through,
The dawn awaited. Dreaming, peaks, and spires;
The house still locked and dreaming. Dreams—
and fires.

IV

Thou whose full time both buds and stars await;
On the curved cup of destiny whose hold
Permits no bubble world its concave gold
Too buoyant to relinquish; at whose gate
Love takes her lantern and goes out to Hate,
Bending above the battle's bleeding mold;
Our country thou in fire and dreams enfold—
In forest freshness, her, thy consecrate.
There must be some strange beauty hid in her,
With withes uncut by sharp awakening sword;
Some precious gift not veined, some truth of power
Thou art maturing, great artificer.
Fools we, and blind; impatient of an hour;
But make her worthy, for we love her, Lord!

By way of contrast, here is a charming little pastoral poem which first appeared in the Toronto *Globe*. It is good that we have the poets nowadays to remind us that there are still such things as summer and peace.

DAISIES

By James B. Dollard

No lordlings sleek and trim are they
That love the garden-close,
They care not for the ordered court
Where reigns the queenly rose,
Their choice the quiet vales, remote
From worldly pomps and shows.

They shun the rich man's velvet lawn,
The many-hued parterre;
Like stars that dread the blaze of morn
They fly the arc-light's glare;
But in the pleasant country fields
They bloom exceeding fair.

On many a happy dew-drenched bank
They wait the kiss of dawn,
Till from the meadows of the skies
Their kindred lights withdrawn
Cede to their fresh and sparkling eyes
The watch they have foregone.

Then God smiles down from out His heaven
The daisy hosts to greet,
And bids them bide in humble ways
For His tired children's feet,
And preach His boundless love for men
In voices small and sweet!

And since they are His servitors
Who all His mandates love,
The faithful daisies fondly strive
Their constancy to prove;
Wherefore they gaze straight up all day
To glimpse His eyes above!

Mr. Wilfrid Gibson, the English poet now giving readings from his work in this country, has made many interesting records and interpretations of the human and personal effects of the war, of the reactions of simple British peasants to the tragedies of battle. Not dissimilar to Mr. Gibson's verse is this tragic study by an American poet, which we reprint from *The Yale Review*. In the Chicago *Sunday Tribune*, Mr. Edward Goldbeck calls it "one of the unforgettable poems which are almost as rare as unforgettable human beings." This is perhaps rather extravagant praise; but no one will deny that the poem is grimly forceful in its appeal.

NOT TO KEEP

By Robert Frost

They sent him back to her. The letter came,
Saying . . . and she could have him. And before
She could be sure there was no hidden ill
Under the formal writing, he was in her sight—
Living. They gave him back to her alive—
How else? They are not known to send the dead—
And not disfigured visibly. His face?—
His hands? She had to look—to ask,
"What was it, dear?" And she had given all
And still she had all—*they* had—they the lucky!
Wasn't she glad now? Everything seemed won,
And all the rest for them permissible ease.
She had to ask: "What was it, dear?"
"Enough,
Yet not enough. A bullet through and through,
High in the breast. Nothing but what good care
And medicine and rest—and you a week,
Can cure me of to go again." The same
Grim giving to do over for them both.
She dared no more than ask him with her eyes
How was it with him for a second trial.
And with his eyes he asked her not to ask.
They had given him back to her, but not to keep.

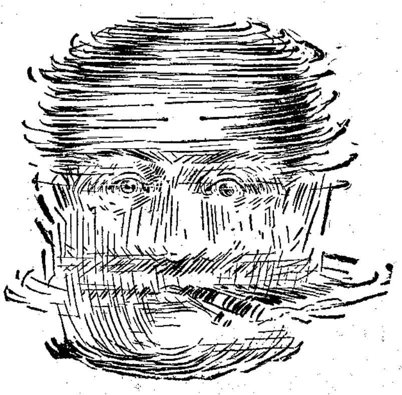
This joyous little Easter song we take from Kate Trader Barrow's "The Joy of Christmas" (E. H. Clarke & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.). It deserves a suitable musical accompaniment. But the poet should be more careful about her rimes—two false rimes in sixteen lines is lamentable.

THE EASTER PROOF

By Kate Trader Barrow

O lilies lend your perfumed breath
To sweeten Easter dawn,
O birds trill out your gladdest songs
To make melodious morn.
O poets pen some perfect gems—
For inspiration pray,
With fitting words to speak the truth
That Death is dead to-day.

O hearts bereft, now cease to mourn,
O weary-laden souls,
Lay all your heavy burdens down
This hour your comfort holds.
As gloom departs and glory tends
The joy-illumined way—
For Christ himself is living proof
That Death is dead to-day.



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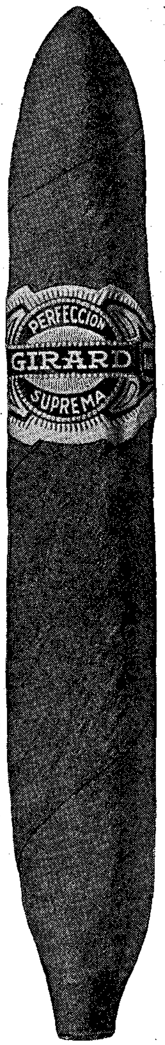

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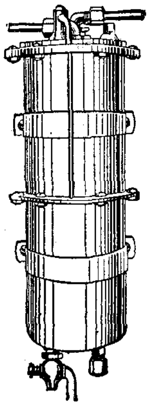

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(34)

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

HIS LAST DAY AS CZAR

THE Czar could not sleep. A telegram from the Czarina had come to him at the front, telling him that an uprising had broken out in Petrograd, and to come home at once. As fast as his special train could carry him he was hastening toward his capital, and at two in the morning he rose to ask for the news. His staff reassured him, says the New York *American:*

He was told that a crowd of students, hoodlums, and young soldiers had terrorized the Duma, but that a few detachments of troops would be able to put them down.

Just then Commander Voyekoff, of the Imperial train, entered with a telegram stating that seven hundred of the St. George cavalry were on the way to Tsarskoe Selo to present a cross to the Emperor and had arrived at the near-by station of Dno, headed by General Ivanoff.

"Your Majesty," said Voyekoff, "it is enough that you appear at the Tsarskoe Selo in the midst of these heroes and, with the Tsarskoe Selo garrison, go to the Duma. All the troops will remember their oath. It will be easy to overcome these young soldiers."

But the staff knew the truth, and the Czar must have feared it. One general could restrain himself no longer.

"It is a lie, your Majesty," shouted General Zabel. "You are deceived. Read these telegrams. Here is the order:

"'To the Imperial train at Vishera: Do not send the train to Tsarskoe Selo, but to Petrograd.'"

The Emperor arose and exclaimed:

"What does this mean? Is it revolution? Is Grekoff (who signed the order to divert the train) commander in Petrograd?"

Then General Zabel spoke out, saying:

"There are 60,000 troops, with officers, backing the temporary Government. Your Majesty has been declared dethroned. It is impossible to go further."

Nicholas, completely nonplussed, exclaimed:

"Why was I not told before? Why tell me now, when all is finished?" After a moment, he added, with a gesture of helplessness: "Let it be so. Thank God. I will abdicate if that is what the people want. *I will go to Livadia, to my gardens, I am so fond of flowers.*"

He had one more moment of hope. The commander of the Moscow garrison had said long before that his city was loyal, that in case of need Moscow would rally to defend the Czar. So, when the news came that the garrison at Tsarskoe Selo had revolted, and that the Czarina had been forced to appeal to the Duma for protection, Nicholas decided to put their loyalty to the test. But a telegram was received at the next station stating that the Moscow garrison had joined the revolution. It was finished. *The American* continues—

General Ivanoff related everything which had taken place, adding:

"There is only one thing to do now. It

is to open the Dvina front to the Germans and let them quiet the *canaille*."

Nicholas rejected the suggestion, exclaiming angrily: "I shall never become a traitor to my country."

Then Nicholas broke down and wept. After a moment, he said:

"If only I knew my wife and children were safe I should go to Livadia quietly to finish my life, and let Michael govern the country. He is liked by the people. I will sign my abdication and then go back to the Army, say good-by to the soldiers, and let them do as they like. I shall not stand in the way."

This last colloquy occurred on the station-platform. Nicholas, who was drest in a soldier's coat, with a colonel's shoulder-straps and a sheepskin hat tilted back, frequently mopped his brow. He gazed about in an abstracted manner, and then mounted the steps of his car. Thereupon the train moved off.

Some hours later he signed his abdication.

The statement that the Czar was kept in ignorance of the revolution seems to be false. Surely every one around Nicholas felt the situation, and when the Czar asked, "Why was this not told to me before?" the truthful answer would have been that it was. The Czar's family tried for months to warn him of the danger, but he stubbornly refused to listen. The Grand Duke Nicholas dared to accuse the Czar to his face of supporting the German intrigue. *The American* reports this interview as follows:

Late in November Grand Duke Nicholas Michaelovitch took to the palace a letter which he had written, and read it aloud to the Emperor and Empress. It exprest in most blunt fashion the danger the country was in, and showed how only by the promptest action could the Emperor save the Empire from complete collapse.

The Grand Duke took no pains to conceal the Rasputin scandal, but when the name of the Empress was mentioned the latter snatched the letter from Nicholas Michaelovitch's hand and tore it up.

When the Emperor received in silence the statement that Protopopoff (Minister of the Interior) had been foisted upon him by Rasputin and listened to the other accusations without denying or showing signs of being the least confused by them, the Grand Duke lost all patience and shouted at his Majesty:

"Do none of these things move you? You make me think of Alexander I."

The Grand Duke was far more moved than the Czar. On the authority of the New York *Sun* it is stated that—

During the conversation the Czar politely lit matches for his kinsman's cigarets. When the Grand Duke, fearing he had gone too far, said, "Now call your Cossacks and have me killed and buried in your garden," the Czar merely smiled and thanked him.

A few days later, however, the Emperor wrote his cousin a note ordering him to retire to his country-seat.

The Dowager Empress refused to meet the Czarina for months, owing to the

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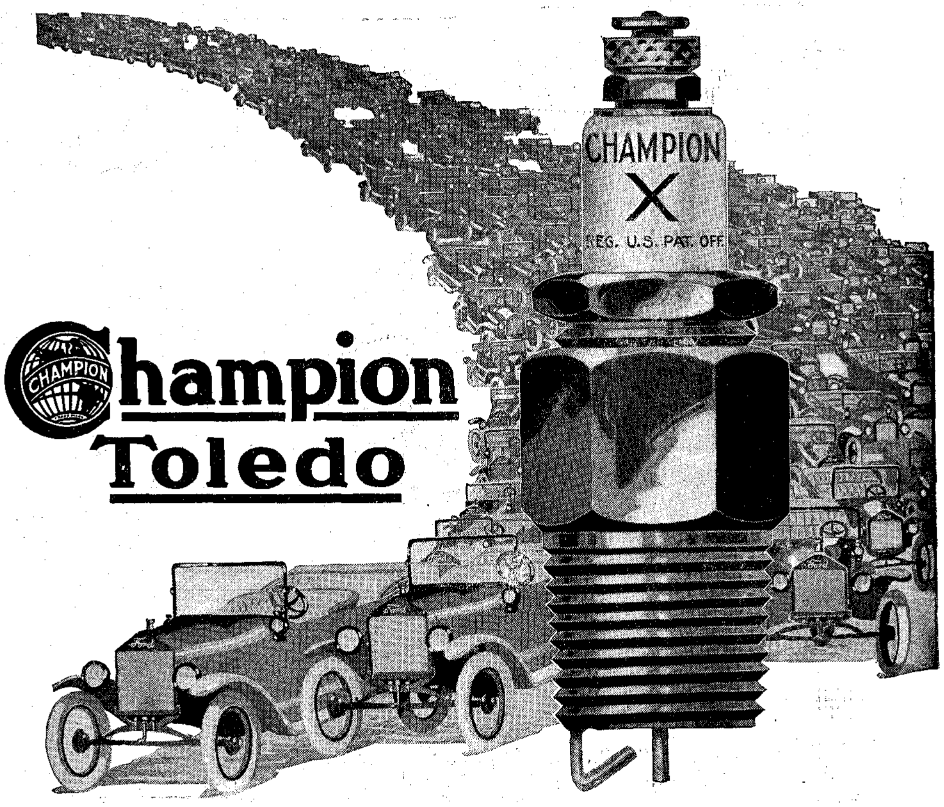

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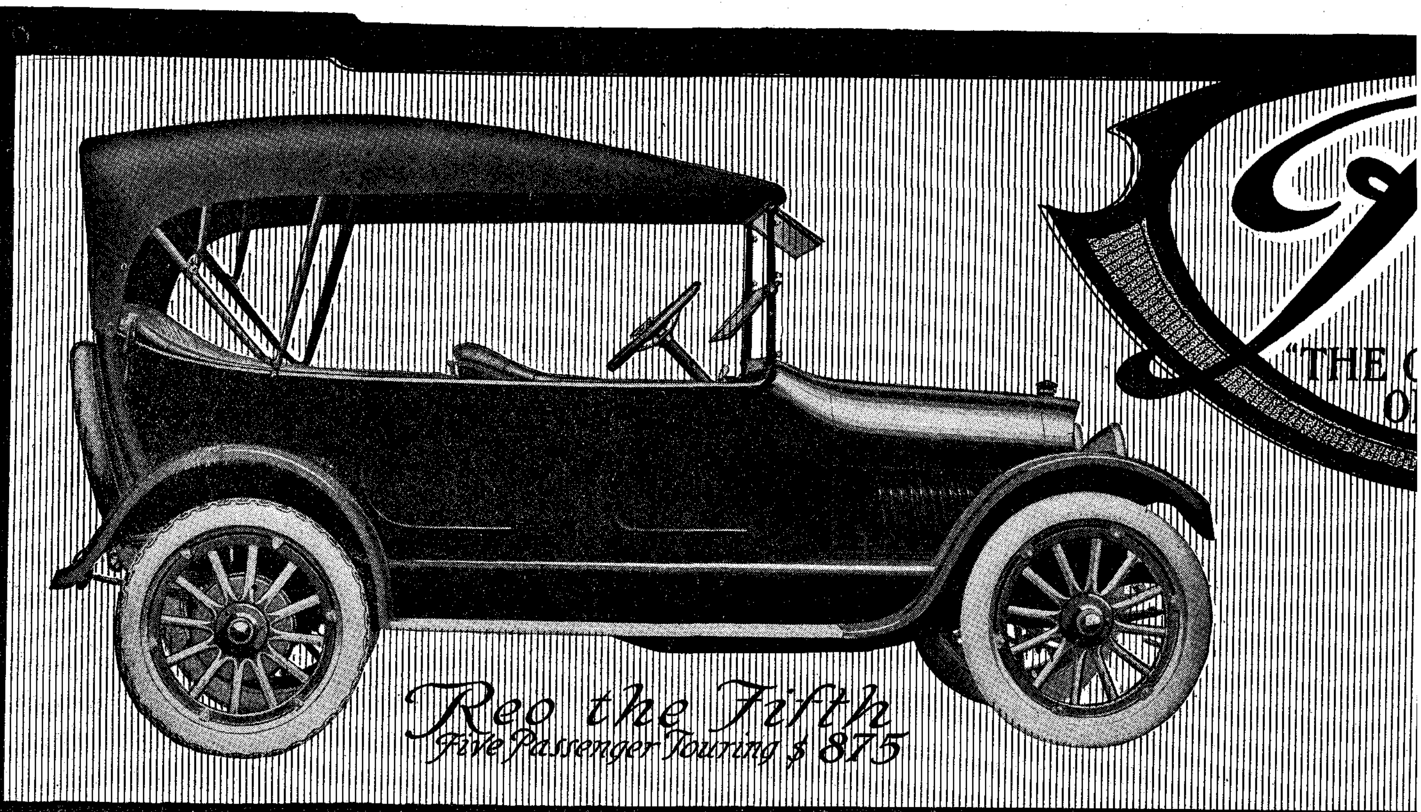
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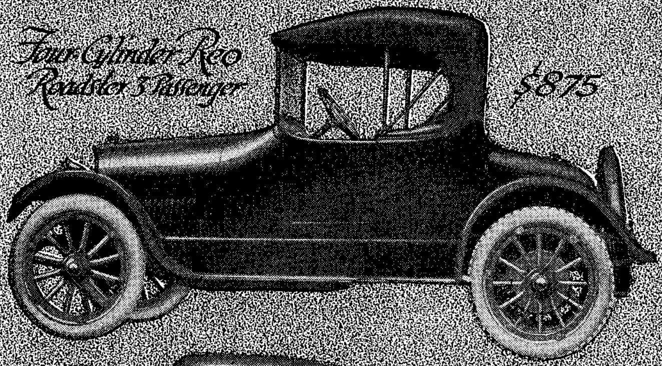
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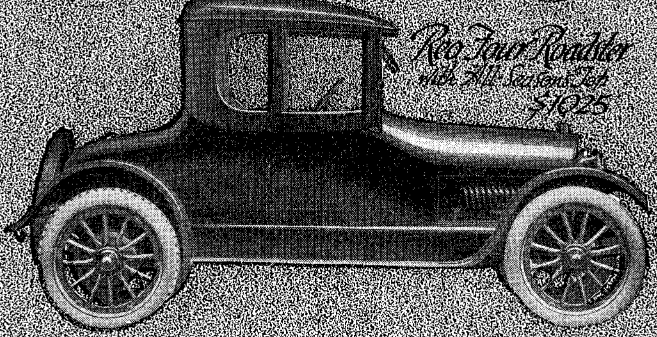
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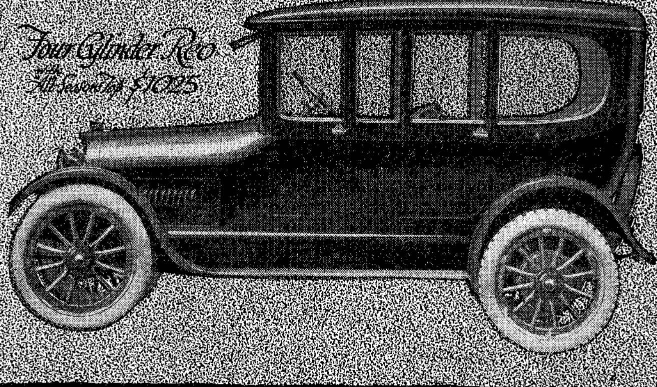
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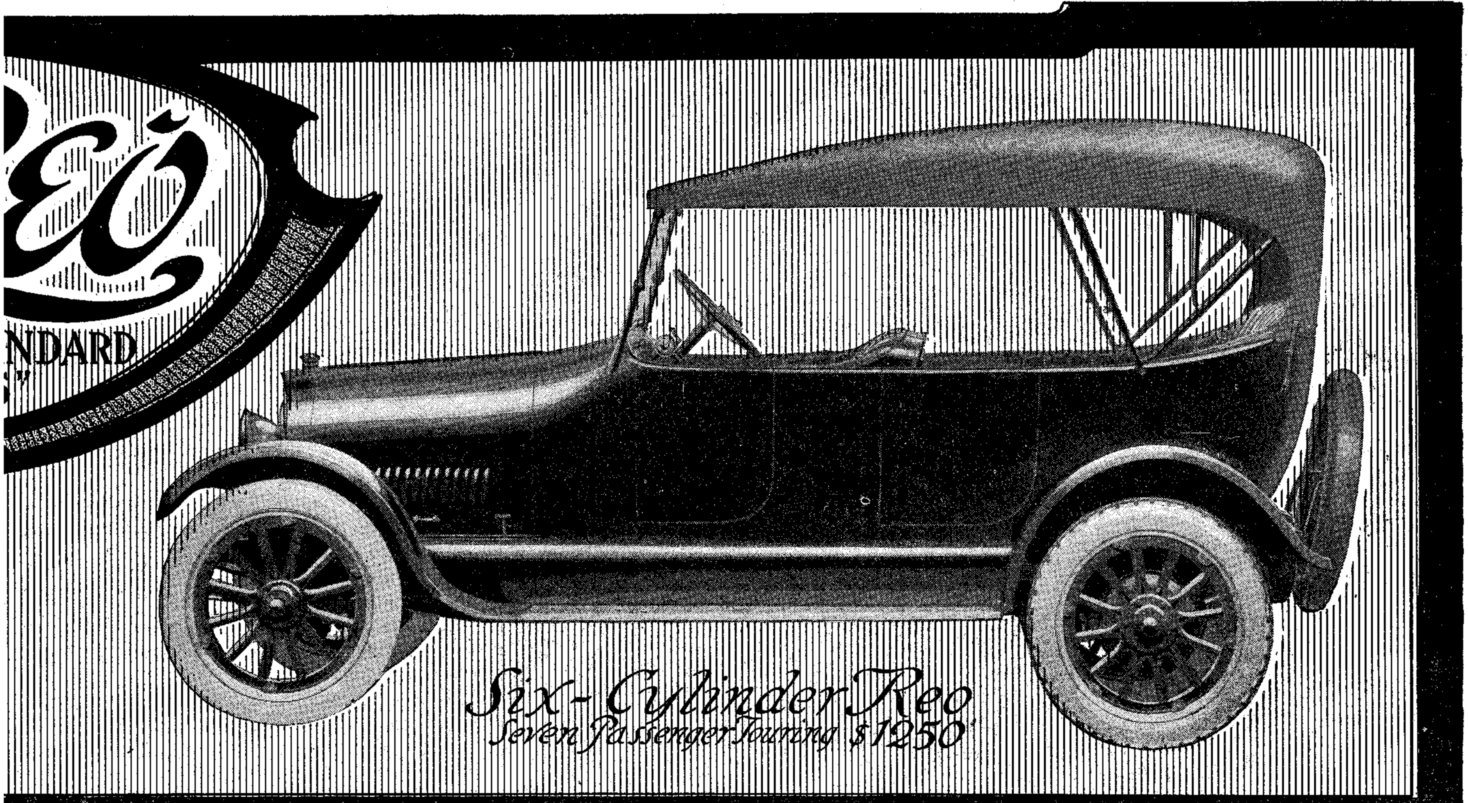
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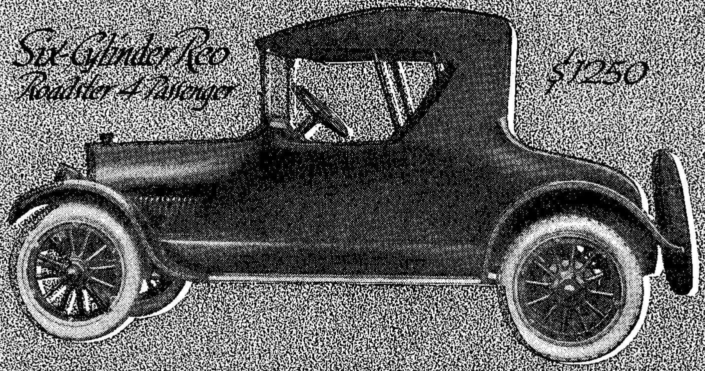
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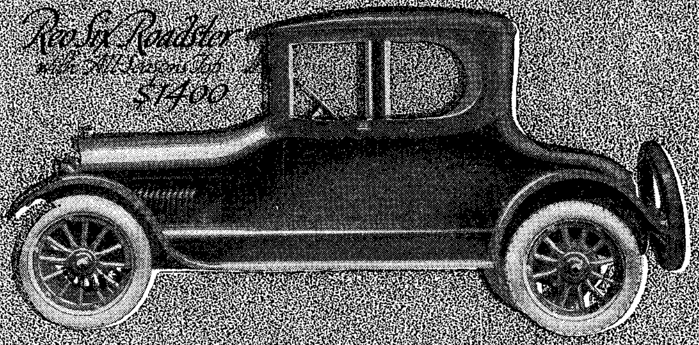
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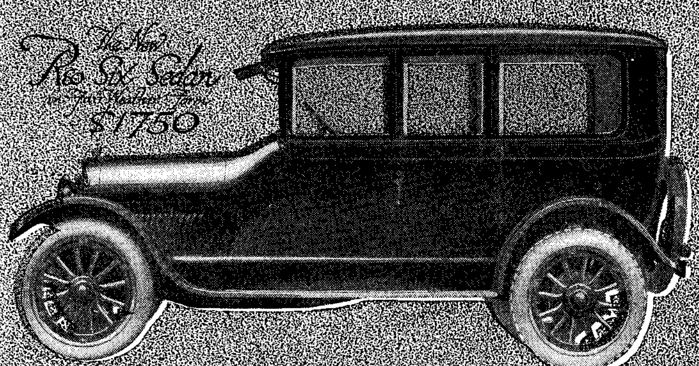
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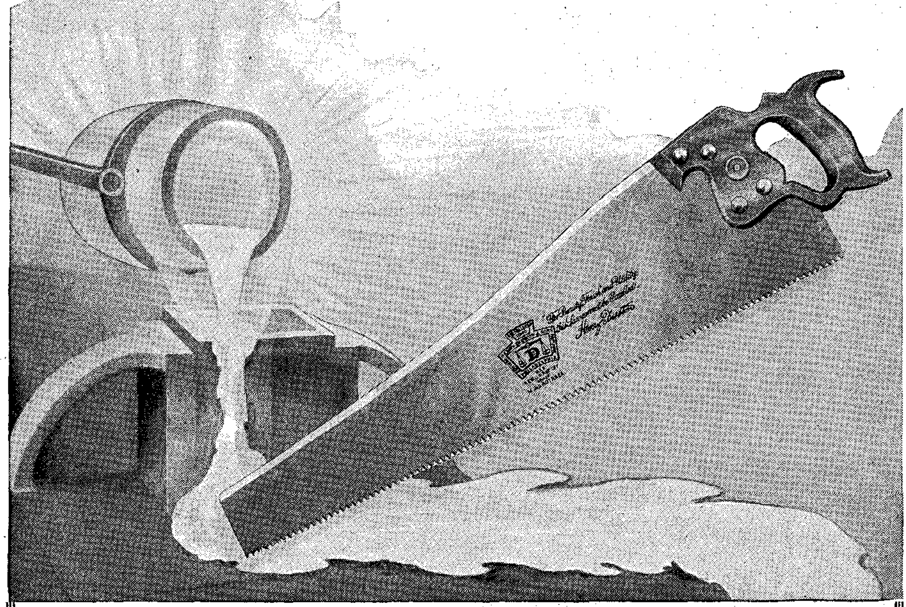

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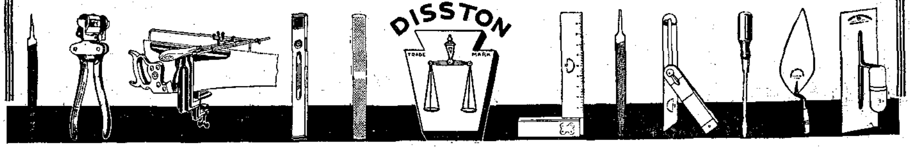


hostile influence exercised by the latter in the Court; seventeen Grand Dukes addrest a manifesto to the Czar warning him that German intrigues, led by his wife, were pushing the people to the brink of revolution; but all efforts were wasted. Whenever the Czar was warned of the growing danger to his throne, and urged the necessity of protecting himself against the influence of the Czarina, he replied,

"What has Alexandra to do with politics? I refuse to believe that she is unpopular among the people."

The Czar refused to believe. The result was abdication and imprisonment. The New York *Evening World* reports:

> On his arrival at Petrograd in the custody of four members of the Duma, Nicholas Romanoff, the deposed Emperor, was turned over immediately to the Tsarskoe Selo commander and taken to the Alexandrovsky Palace, where the former Empress Alexandra already was interned. On leaving the special train which brought him here, Nicholas entered an automobile, accompanied by his adjutant, Prince Dolgoroukoff, the only courtier of the first rank who accompanied him, and by the four Duma commissioners. They were driven to the palace.
>
> Nicholas was met at the door in the left wing of the palace by Count Benkendorff, who was his marshal of the Court, and is now under arrest. The former ruler held himself erect, looking calm and indifferent, altho he stept from the automobile with nervous haste.
>
> The palace is a large park which is surrounded by a plain spiked fence, five feet high, coated with silver paint. From the corner nearest the old palace the new palace is partly visible through the thick wood, the chief façade, facing the north, being entirely in view. Outside the fence, every fifty yards along the roadway, were double sentries from the Petrogradsky Regiment in long blue coats with fixt bayonets.
>
> An astonishing circumstance, in view of the attitude of Nicholas toward the population of Tsarskoe Selo, which lived entirely upon Imperial favor, was the lack of public interest.
>
> In regard to the conditions under which Nicholas was being held in the palace officers declared they knew nothing. Concerning Alexandra and the other members of the family, the following information was given:
>
> All the five children are in bed with the measles, for which reason Alexandra has not been outside the palace walls for two days. So far as is known no order has been issued preventing her from walking about the grounds. She has been forbidden to use the telephone and telegraph or have any communication with the outside world.

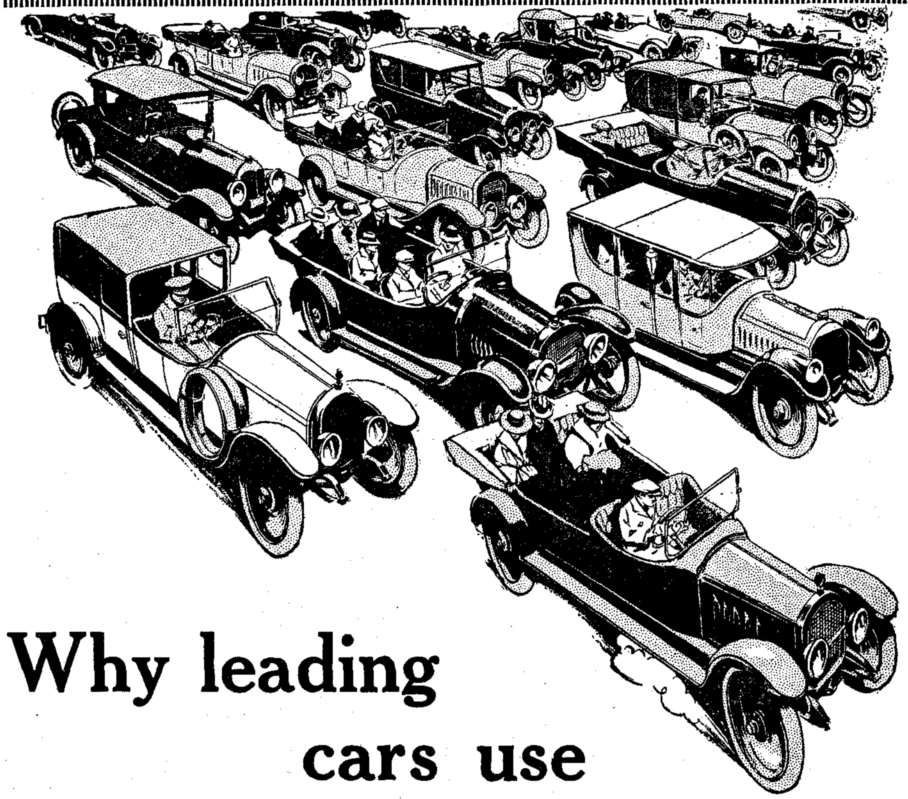
Since his imprisonment the Czar seems to have broken down. It appears that he is straitly guarded, that practically no one is allowed to see him, and that all communication with the outside world is forbidden. Monarchistic plots, of course, are feared, but it does not look as if the Czar would take any part in these. He passes his time, we are told, in fits of weeping, and in shoveling snow.

THE SECRET OF THE REVOLUTION

WHAT was responsible for the decisive triumph of the Russian revolution? The zemstvos. What has enabled bureaucrat-ridden Russia to hold a thousand miles of battle front? The zemstvos. What is the power representing and leading the thought of the Russian people? Again the zemstvos. If we say that the power passed from the autocrat to the zemstvo, then we have the revolution from A to Z. A zemstvo, it seems, is simply a rural county council, elected by the muzhiks and small landowners from among their own number, and having the power of local self-government. It corresponds approximately to the selectmen chosen by a New England town meeting, but it is a little more than that, because for over sixty years the zemstvo has been the only body representing the Russian people, and so it gathered to itself powers which are exercised in America by other groups. But if you can imagine a Board of Selectmen which is at the same time a rudimentary labor-union and a benevolent society you will have a zemstvo. Its power is based on the idea of cooperation which is so deeply rooted in the Russian peasant character. The zemstvo is a connecting-link which takes care that each villager cooperates with every other, and, on the other hand, that the zemstvo of one county acts in concert with the zemstvo of another.

The gradual growth of the influence and power of this truly Russian organization is told in the New York *Evening Post:*

> Following the emancipation of the serfs in 1861, Russia went through a period of rather general demoralization. Old forms of government were broken down to a certain extent, and many changes in the political, as well as social, system, took place. At that time the imperative need for some form of local self-government became manifest. Particularly was there need for a body to enforce sanitary regulations, and to provide measures of protection against the plagues which swept with such frightful devastation over the country every three or four years.
>
> Hence, the zemstvo, or rural county council, as it is known in English, was established. It looked out for the health of the community principally, and was at no time a powerful political factor. The seed of self-government had been sown, however, and the zemstvos thrived, despite the inevitable reaction that set in after the death of the liberal Alexander II., in 1881.
>
> Then in the demoralization that followed the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War, the zemstvos began to find themselves. The work of caring for the wounded was taken on their shoulders, and the better to carry it out, a union of several of the local zemstvos was formed. A report of the general committee, issued in January, 1916, says:
>
> "The idea of founding a union of the zemstvos for the relief of the wounded originated with the zemstvo of Moscow, when a special organization of a certain number of zemstvos came into being. That was the first organized union of



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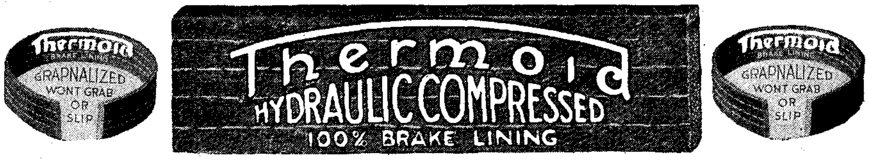

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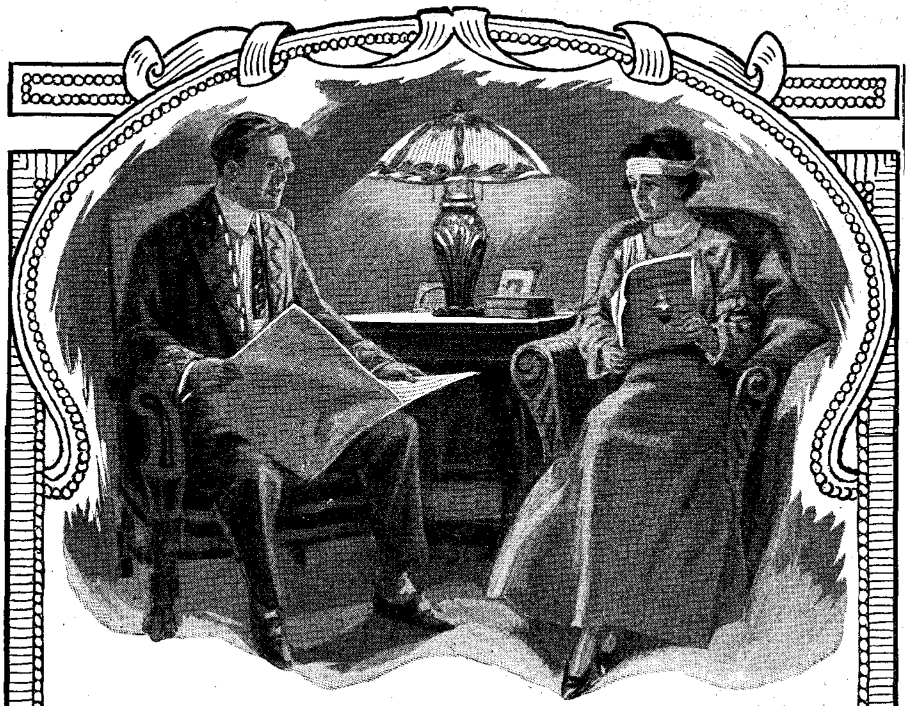

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zemstvos, which resolved not only to offer the Government a part of the money raised by local taxes, but also to take an active part in the work of relief."

In the year 1904 four zemstvos of different governments joined the union, and after the end of the Japanese War the Union of Zemstvos was not dissolved, but began different work in a new direction—that of giving help to settlers in Siberia, and to that part of the population which suffered from scanty harvests, etc.

When the serfs were freed some of the landlords gave land to the "village" to be owned and tilled in common, and where this was done the farm was governed by the zemstvo. This, however, formed only an occasional case, and the more general and important work of the zemstvo in the decades following the liberation was to determine the status of the freed serf and his relations with his employer. As the muzhik got more freedom the power of the zemstvo increased accordingly.

The great opportunity came with the outbreak of the Great War. The zemstvos organized with promptness, says *The Evening Post*, and by taking advantage of the blundering and inefficiency of the bureaucratic Government the actual conduct of the operations of war, short of the higher command, and the control of relief and transportation in Russia were brought into the hands of the zemstvos, simply because they were the only organization which could and would handle it.

During the present war the initiative came again from the zemstvo of Moscow, July 17–30, 1914, when war was imminent, tho not as yet declared. The district chairman of the zemstvo of Moscow, together with the executive board, resolved to summon an extraordinary meeting of the last-named zemstvo for discussing matters concerning the impending war. A special committee was formed, and a scheme of a Union of Zemstvos for medical and sanitary purposes connected with the war was evolved. The report of that committee was adopted by the meeting, while telegraphic messages from a large majority of the zemstvos, intimating a resolve to join the Union, reached Moscow at the same time.

On July 30 (August 12), 1914, a meeting of delegates from different zemstvos took place in Moscow, and the formation of the Russian Union of Zemstvos for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers was resolved upon. All the zemstvos joined this Union except the zemstvo of Kursk, which decided to work independently.

The general management is entrusted to a meeting of delegates from the zemstvos of the different governments, two to each government, one being chosen by the general meeting of the zemstvo and one by its executive board; the delegates' meetings take place in Moscow. The meeting elects a chief representative and a general committee consisting of ten members. Local business is managed by committees of different governments and district zemstvos, the order of proceeding being regulated by the order of the respective local zemstvo.

The chief duty of the zemstvos, asserts the

New York *Times*, was to supply the Army at the front with food and munitions after the rail service of Russia had collapsed under the load of increased military service.

It should be kept in mind that almost at the beginning of the war the supply and commissariat departments of the Army and the Navy broke down with great promptness the first time any unusual strain was made upon them for supplying the needs of the mobilized millions of troops.

In order to remedy the deficiency of the regularly constituted authorities in the questions of supply and provisioning, the local committees of the unions of cities and the rural unions were enlarged and newly organized by volunteer effort, all classes of the people working together for the common good.

Cooperation is so general and so inherently rooted in the Russian mind that results which would be impossible of attainment in this country were brought about with a minimum of disorder and waste of time. Gradually these organizations, under the leadership of Prince Lvoff, which were at first frowned on and later enthusiastically welcomed by the military and other authorities, began to make their influence felt not only in the actual supply of necessities, but more and more liberally reacted upon the elected representatives of the people in the Imperial Duma.

In these new tasks the Union of Zemstvos, of which the present Premier Lvoff was the chief, proved most energetic and successful. To quote again from *The Post:*

The Union now has three functions to fulfil: To provide necessaries for the Army, look after the workmen digging trenches at the front, to help civilians and refugees behind the lines. It has almost entirely supplanted the Quartermaster's Corps. It provides the fighting units with all clothing as well as food. In carrying out its operations it has taken over or erected its own factories, workshops, and even tanneries.

Commencing with a few lathes and other machinery, large engineering shops were established. A new important business—the collection of skins from horses and slaughtered cattle—was begun, followed speedily by the establishment of factories for producing tannin extract, for shoemaking, for making harness, and other leather work. The refitting of motorcars followed next, with movable garages and engineering shops; a small fleet of river-barges on the Dnieper and its confluents for river transport was built up. The latest kind of work which was entrusted by the military to the Union was road- and bridge-work, and the organization of a group of workmen for digging trenches.

From November, 1914, to January, 1916, the Union turned out 35,714,099 pieces of clothing for the commissariat. For its own organization it provided 10,000,000 pieces. The turnover of the union in connection with the buying and preparing of hospital equipments and different kinds of clothing amounted to about 111,000,000 rubles. By January, 1916, the Union had also supplied the commissariat with 724,137 fur coats, 493,862 pairs of felt boots, 770,000 pairs of gloves, and 782,878 pairs of socks.

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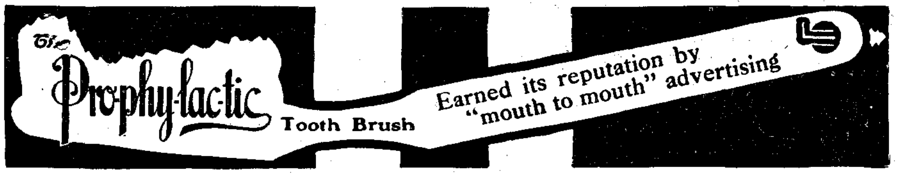
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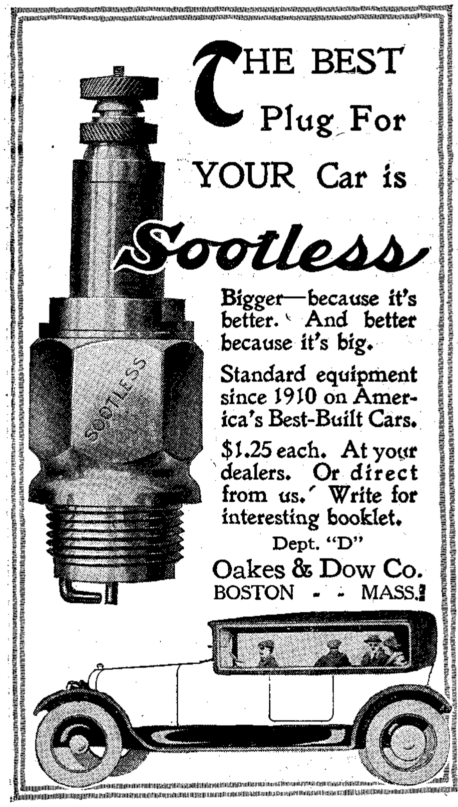
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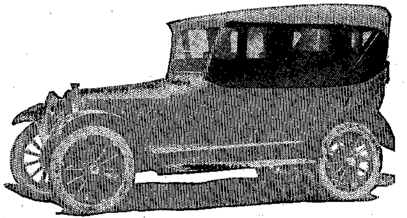


of the tremendous activity of the Union of Zemstvos, and while it shows how dependent the Government has become upon the organization, it does not reveal its political strength. That is a thing about which people outside of Russia can only conjecture. In the nature of its work and the character of its organization it is essentially democratic. It has grown to be the greatest democratic body and the most powerful social force that ever existed in Russia. It is generally believed to be the real support of the Liberal party in that country and to have taken direct issue with the Government on the side of the people in the present revolution.

Indeed, the most remarkable fact about the Russian revolution—the fact that within three days a people supposed to be ground down by autocratic government could take over the machinery of sovereignty almost without a jar—can be most readily explained by the zemstvos. Even before the revolution, domestic government and the conduct of the war were being administered by the zemstvos. But upon the zemstvo administration was superimposed an unnecessary bureaucracy, pretending to govern, and interfering seriously with their action. The revolution removed this. The supernumerary wheels were stript from the machinery, exposing the actual source of power. But in the domestic government the revolution brought no important change in the personnel of active administrators.

A PRAIRIE-DREAM WHICH FADED

BLENNERHASSET won a name and place in New-World history for his schemes to form a great empire in the Southwest; erratic Jacques Lebaudy sank thousands of dollars in a quixotic attempt to found an empire in the heart of the Sahara; Henri Menier, more successful, had the fortune to live and die in a little island-empire of his own in the St. Lawrence, paid for by millions of francs earned in French chocolate. But a slightly different sort of empire—no ermine, no crowns, to be sure, but an empire for all that—was the aim of a social community built in the heart of the prairies of Kansas, and ruled over by two women who had been devoted friends all their lives.

But it all faded before the uncompromising blasts of cold facts and colder finances, and now there is little left but the ruins of two ambitious houses, and a newspaper account in the Kansas City _Star_. It is with more than a small touch of sympathy that we read in that paper of the two dreamers:

> Their dream began in Paris nearly forty years ago. They would have no more to do with the mad whirl of social life of the French capital—for life was both mad and whirling in Paris in those days. Somewhere in the far-off America they would settle and create their own social empire and rule it on twin thrones, the two social empresses of all they surveyed. Such was

the determination of Yvonne La Goutrie, daughter of the Countess La Goutrie, and Mrs. Minnie Bucklin Lloyd, the widow of Colonel Lloyd, who gave up his life for the Union in the Civil War. Two expensive houses, almost racked with age as they sit absurdly side by side in the dreary sand-hills twelve miles east of Hutchinson, Kan., are all that remain of the ambitious scheme that went to smash.

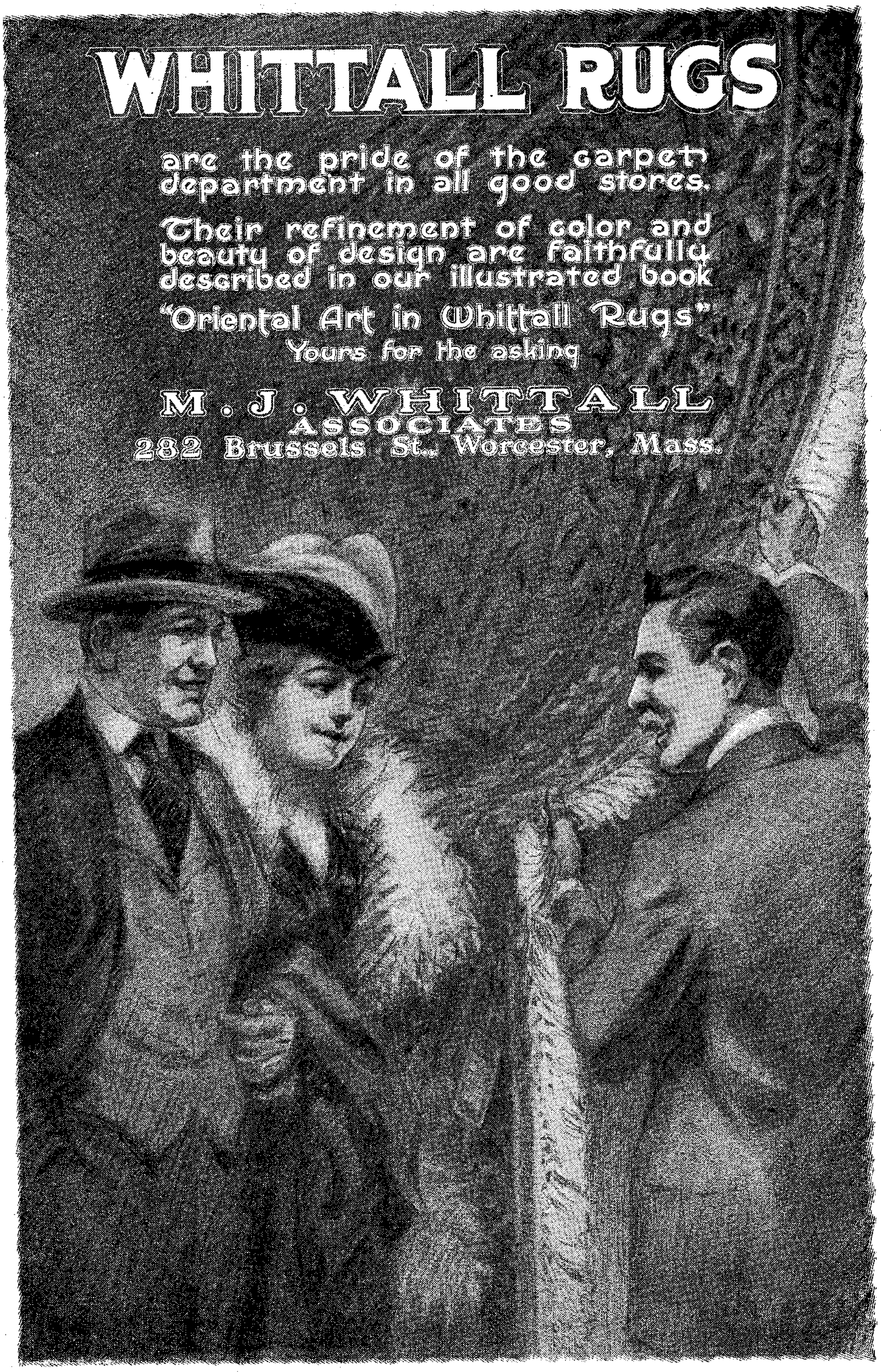
And it went to smash because their idea was impracticable, because they had selected the wrong place, and because they had neither the skill nor the means of empire-building. Finally it went to smash because they were women and, being women, they were soon at dagger-points and hating each other with all the bitterness of rival rulers.

Pique is a merciless driver. It is assumed, in the absence of other information, that pique sent the dashing La Goutrie and the traveled and cultured Mrs. Lloyd from the gaiety of Parisian life in a huff. In those days countesses were created overnight. The boulevards were thronged with the carriages of the titled persons of Europe and the Orient. The clank of the sabers of veterans from Italy, and Mexico, and Algiers, rang in the cafés, and the sidewalks were crowded with bronzed men in brilliant uniforms. It was in the days of Hugo, Dumas, Daudet, and de Maupassant.

Paris, it appears, would have been the logical field for their social operations, but a cut or a sudden coldness would have struck to the very heart of such women. Or it may be that they tired of clamoring at the gates of the inner circle. At any rate they gave up the fight in Paris and set out for America.

When they reached Chicago, they heard of land that was being given out by the Government for homestead purposes. It was in the midst of the sand-hills of Kansas, where the wind had a way of blowing the crops out of the dry and shifty soil, but they entered two claims for adjoining sites, nevertheless. We read that in all of the Sunflower State there could hardly be a more bleak and dreary stretch of country than this, yet here they settled down to materialize their visions. The narrative continues:

> Fresh from the luxuries of Paris, the two women started their little empire in soil that was foreign to their type and experience. They planned their houses in Chicago and set sawmills and carpenters to work. Every stick of wood was measured and cut out in Chicago. White pine was the lumber used, and when the material was put on the train it was ready to be set up immediately upon arrival. Mechanics were sent from Chicago to put the houses up. Together, the two six-room, sloping-roofed structures cost $25,000—an exorbitant figure, certainly, but it would have been more exceptional, perhaps, if some one had not taken advantage of the pocketbooks of two such unbusinesslike women.
>
> Each woman had her separate household, but the buildings were connected by a passage so they could visit back and forth without going out-of-doors. They were that intimate. Pretty bric-à-brac, and pictures from Paris, and rich furnishings from Chicago made the houses pretentious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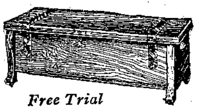

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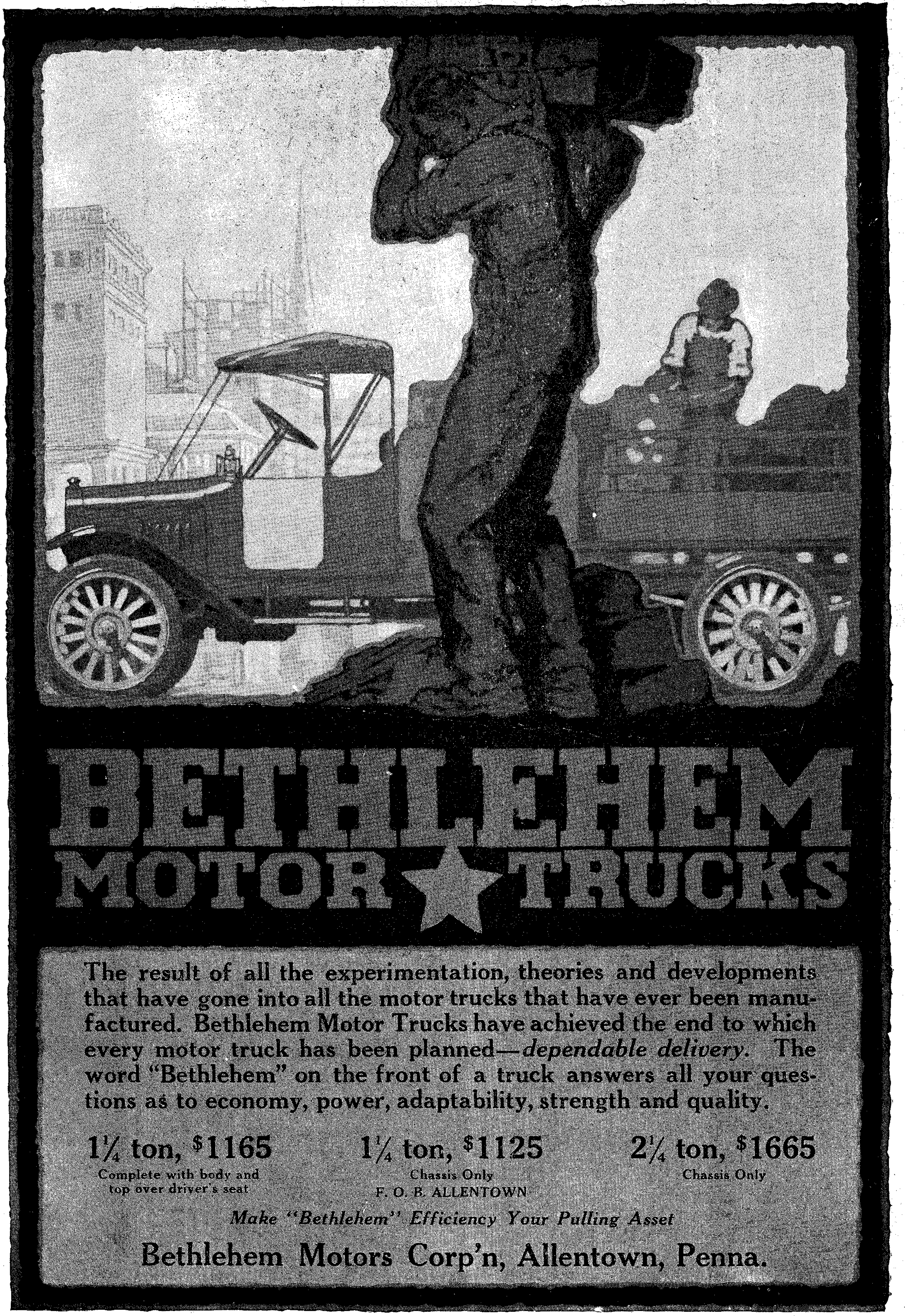
inside, while the Kansas wind swirled the sand outside. A staff of servants from New York was installed, and for the business affair a "manager" was employed. Each woman had homesteaded a hundred and sixty acres of sand which was promptly fenced in and stocked with three thousand sheep. There, on their own dominion, they planned to live independently of the rest of the world, enjoying the comforts, profits, and distinctions of landed gentry; dominating the countryside with their social superiority.

But nothing seems to have gone right. The manager did not make a success of this most doubtful business venture. And, again, the neighbors did not cooperate in the way the two self-appointed leaders hoped and expected they would. They lived too far away, in the first place, to attend morning *levées* and Thursday-night *salons*, and, what was worse, they did not seem to have the tastes for that sort of life. The two women found little that was congenial in the mental and artistic make-up of those who lived nearest them. So, we are told:

> The formal gardens that had been planned for the grounds were never built. No one except farm-hands and servants ever went to the strange houses. Life was harsh and monotonous.
>
> Having seen too much of each other, La Goutrie and Mrs. Lloyd changed from the best of friends to the bitterest of enemies. They ceased to speak, and the passageway between the houses was torn out and the entrances clumsily boarded shut. La Goutrie, in a tempestuous fit of anger, had the interior of her house torn up and rearranged so it would be unlike that of Mrs. Lloyd's.
>
> Mrs. Lloyd stayed two years, leaving in 1885 for Washington, where she had another whirl at society before she died four years later. Despite their years of friendship in Paris before coming to America, the women never spoke after they quarreled. Relatives took over Mrs. Lloyd's property.
>
> La Goutrie kept up the losing battle, her youth and her beauty slipping away the while, until 1890, when, without funds, she married a most unattractive farmer on the very day he divorced his wife. In the old days she would have called him a peasant.
>
> Her money had disappeared and there were no other kindly disposed relatives to leave her more. The farmer-bridegroom took her to a farm near Wichita. She divorced him, married again, and moved away. After that she was swallowed up in the unknown, a weather-beaten, gnarl-handed farm wife, nothing about her to suggest that she had been the daughter of a French countess and had known Paris in the golden days.
>
> A chauffeur who had driven along the sandy road past the houses for eight years had never known of their existence. They are set back from the road out of sight between the rolling sand-hills and further obscured by scrubby trees and tanglewood. They are unpainted, tattered, and torn. One is occupied by a renter; the other by Mrs. Mary S. Bucklin, a widow, who was Mrs. Lloyd's sister-in-law.
>
> She is the last person who knows of her own knowledge the facts in the case.



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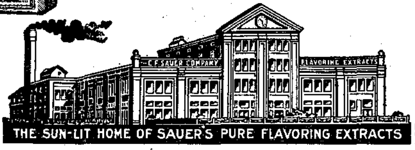

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The 'Nobby Tread' Tire

No woven fabric tire has quite the distinction, and certainly not anywhere near the record for mileage or anti-skid service, that characterizes the *United States 'Nobby' Tread Tire.*

The *'Nobby'* has fully earned the descriptive pseudonym by which it is so well known to the most discriminating and particular motorists in this country and abroad—*"the aristocrat of the road."*

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Are Good Tires

A tire
for every
need of
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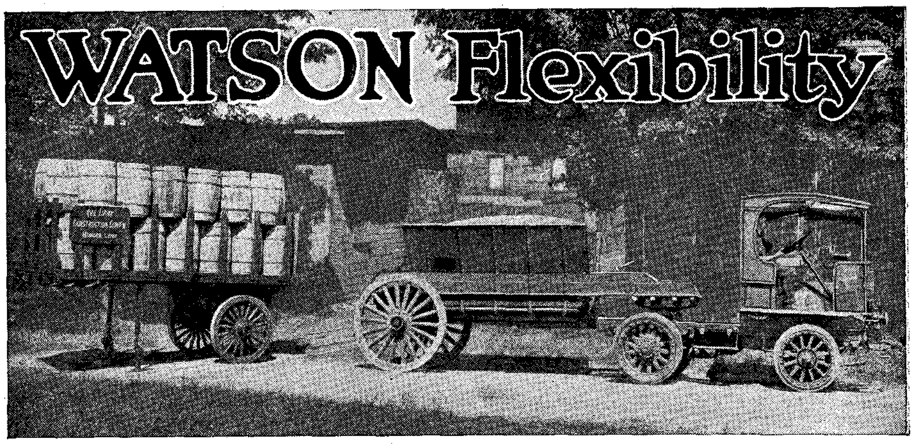
and use.

THE TURK'S HIDDEN HOARD

ALL the wealth of the world is not in banks at compound interest; and of idle riches probably no greater amount is to be found in any city than that lying in safe-deposit in Constantinople. In the Green Vaults of the Porte lies hidden away what is perhaps the greatest treasure the world has seen, collected for ages, and hoarded away from sun and sight. The greed of twenty-eight generations of Sultans, with their heritages, has made this treasure what it is. Nobody knows just how much value is there, for the treasures are zealously guarded night and day, and the only hint as to their value is the rumors which leak out now and then to the resident population.

A contributor to the Los Angeles *Tribune* informs us that the store appears to consist mainly of jewels, set and unset, and ornaments of church or state. All information about them, however, is kept secret because the generally rundown condition of the country outside seems to indicate an impoverished treasury, and if the exact amount of the Sultan's wealth were discovered, we are told, the taxed population might be taxed less willingly, to say nothing of the thieves who might be tempted to "break through and steal." Our informant adds:

> A few travelers have been admitted to the Hall of the Throne and the Green Vaults; but all published accounts are meager, as none is allowed to take notes, and no photographs, except those showing the formalities of unlocking the door and the divan in the Hall of the Throne have ever been taken. Of the treasury itself it is impossible to obtain a picture. The fullest account in print is that by Curtis in "The Turk and His Lost Provinces," and he was obliged to depend on memory for the record of the wonders he beheld.
>
> There are many doors to be opened before a visitor finally gets a view of this real bit of *Arabian Nights*, for to every lock there are two keys entrusted to as many custodians, each having twenty-four guards, who are supposed to spy on each other as well as protect the guardians of the keys. And there is a third key—*bakshish*—which must be yellow and big and accompanied by an imperial firman, obtained through one's Ambassador before the other two can be turned in the locks.
>
> The Green Vaults of Constantine are within the grounds of the old Seraglio and one of the detached buildings which compose the palace built by Constantine the Great and his successors. Approached through a court called the Dar es Sa'adet—the Court of Felicity—it is seen to be a rather low-domed edifice with an interesting doorway and interior walls enriched with marbles and tiles.
>
> The display confronting one is of barbaric splendor, as evinced by the picture of the gem-studded divan and footstool shown in a separate room, the Hall of the Throne. Nowhere but in the *Arabian Nights* land would a monarch choose to legislate from a couch decorated with thousands of pearls used only to accentuate the ruby and diamond design on the sides and legs.
>
> The account pauses in its description to



NO method of heavy motor hauling offers the time-reducing, money-saving and labor-shortening advantages possessed by the

100% WATSON Tractortruck

Various trailers can be utilized with the same tractor—one at the loading point, one at the unloading point, and one in transit. Interchange can be easily and quickly made. Special trailers for unusual haulage can be brought into immediate action.

Whatever the heavy hauling problem, the Watson Tractortruck will cover the job quicker, cheaper, easier, and longer than any conventional truck. It is made 100% in the Plant of the Watson Wagon Company—the largest of its kind in the world.

Watson Wagons and Trailers are built to give the most enduring, consistent, satisfactory service. Lightest in weight, stronger than any similar equipment of equal capacity. *Built-in* quality and sturdiness have kept them in the vanguard for many years with men who measure merit by unfailing performance.

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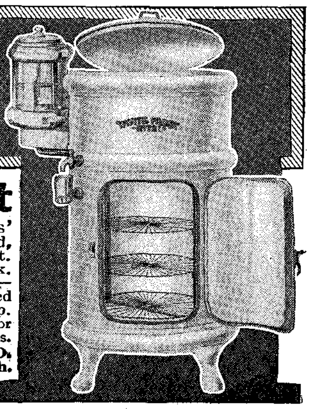

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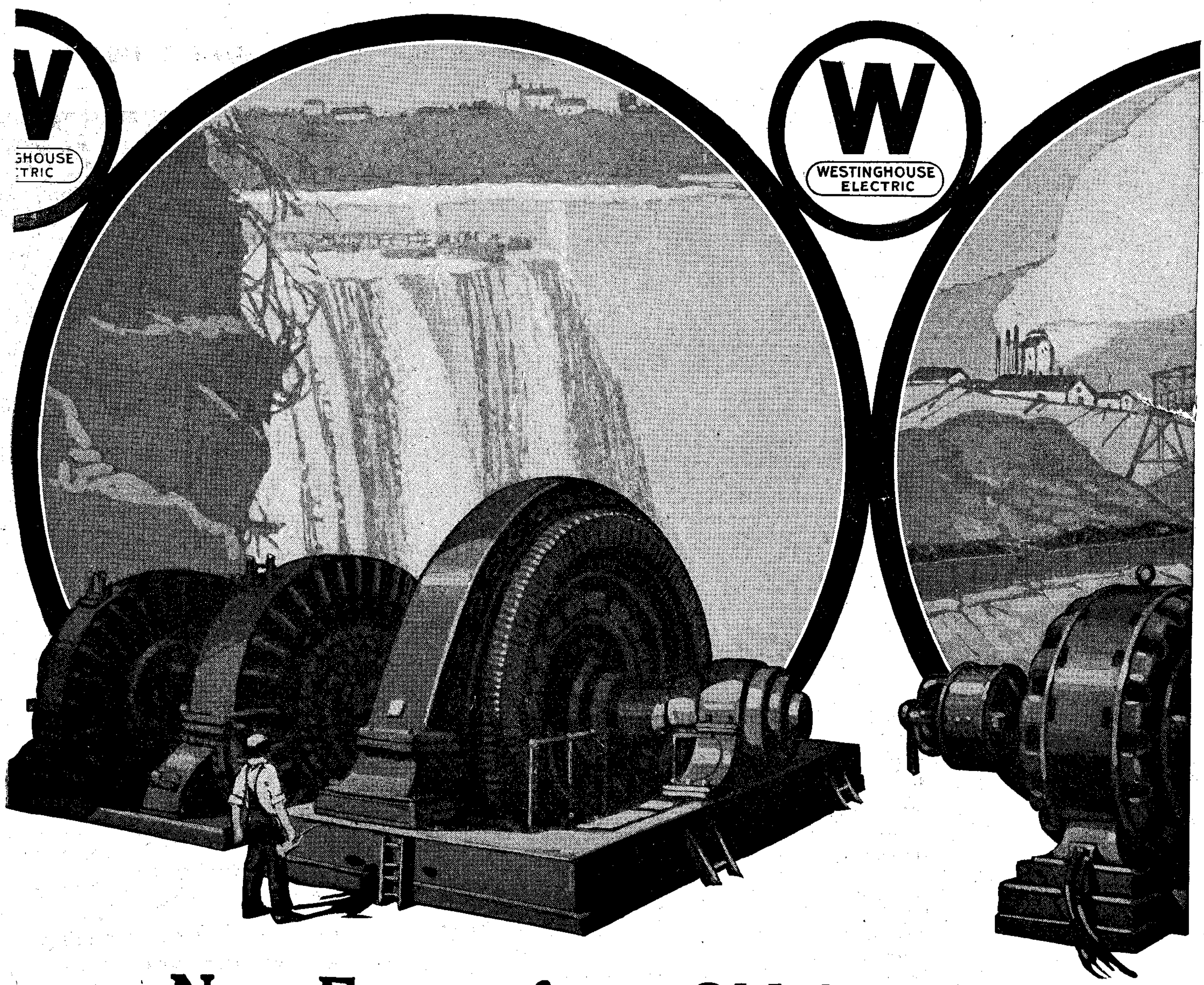


New Forces from Old Sources

Fire and water have built civilization out of barbarism and savagery.

But for generations man used these sources of energy clumsily, through machinery that was expensive in operation, limited in capacity and extremely local in application.

Today we are entering upon a new age of greater achievement because we have learned to translate natural resources into a more efficient, economical and convenient form of energy—electricity.

It can be generated at lower cost, transported to greater distances, transformed at will into light, heat and power.

Herein is one of the great contributions to civilization by George Westinghouse and his successors; that they have not confined their activities to the designing of apparatus for the *use* of electricity alone.

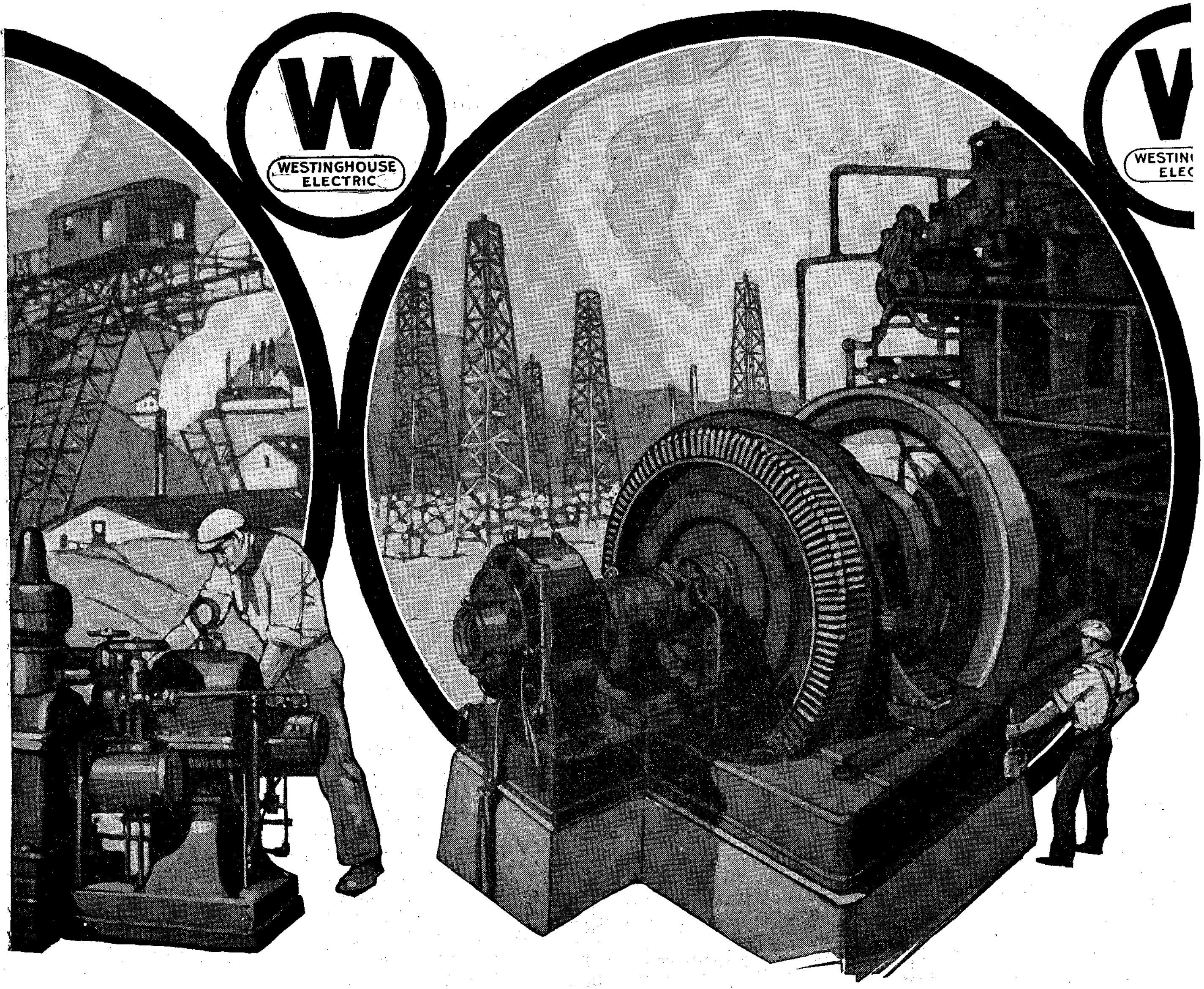
They went back of the current to the primal source — that power might be more economically generated and more widely distributed.

Westinghouse water-turbine generators were the first to turn the power of Niagara to man's advantage.

Westinghouse stokers under thousands of boilers save labor, improve combustion of coal and therefore reduce the cost of steam.

Westinghouse

PRIME MOVERS AND GENERATORS



The Regeneration of Power

Westinghouse turbo-generators in Central Stations and power plants utilize steam more economically and turn it into the alternating form of current which, largely through the development of Westinghouse apparatus for transformation and conversion, has made possible a wider distribution of light, heat and power.

Where gas or oil is more economical, there again you find Westinghouse generators translating engine-power into the invisible current that does more work at less expense.

Whatever your individual power problem—whether of generation or application, Westinghouse engineers can help you arrive at the most economical and efficient type of apparatus, and Westinghouse manufacturing facilities cover everything needed for complete equipment of any power plant, large or small.

Westinghouse Electric engineering and designing are equally prominent in the domain of current-using apparatus of every type, from electric locomotives and steel-mill motors to fans and electric ware for the home.

Westinghouse Electric equipment for power plants includes among other items—stokers, condensers, turbo-generator units, generators, transformers, rotary converters, motors, switchboards, meters, etc.

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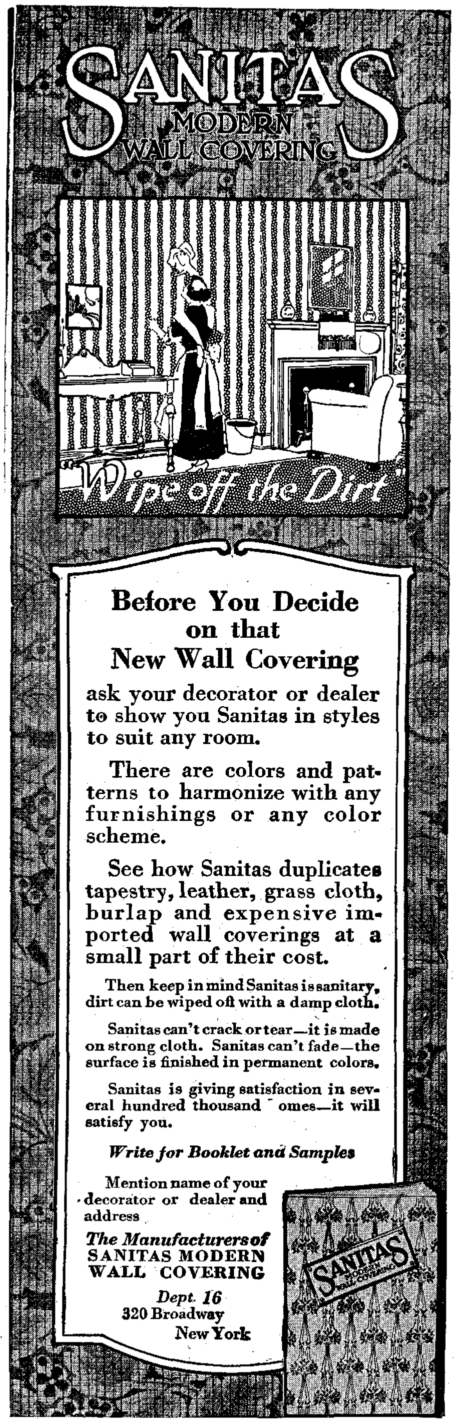
Westinghouse
PRIME MOVERS AND GENERATORS



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ask your decorator or dealer to show you Sanitas in styles to suit any room.

There are colors and patterns to harmonize with any furnishings or any color scheme.

See how Sanitas duplicates tapestry, leather, grass cloth, burlap and expensive imported wall coverings at a small part of their cost.

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Sanitas is giving satisfaction in several hundred thousand ˉomes—it will satisfy you.

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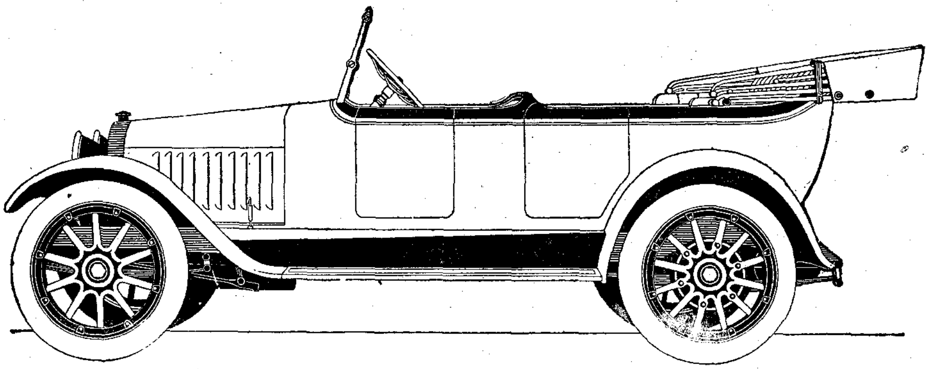
call to our mind the fact that one of the Sultans demonstrated the enduring quality of his throne, as well as its security from plotters by piling upon this divan the severed heads of his nineteen brothers! This would be a quaint illustration of family affection in that zone and period. Returning to the divan itself, we learn:

> Perhaps the throne of beaten gold, adorned with great quantities of rubies, pearls, diamonds, and emeralds set in mosaic, is the most dazzling object in the treasury. How Selim I. ever brought it from Persia away back in 1502, when overland travel was perhaps more unsafe than now, stretches the imagination. And there is a second throne "of ebony and sandalwood, incrusted with mother-of-pearl, gold, rubies, emeralds, and sapphires."
>
> Nowhere in the world are there precious stones to compare with the two great emeralds found here, one of which weighs two kilograms and is as big as a man's hand, and the other is but a trifle smaller. And the marvelous tankard of gold incrusted with 3,000 diamonds—who wrought that, and for whom?
>
> Did any one ever use the toilet-set—bowl, pitcher, and all—thickly set with turquoises, standing on a table literally veneered with diamonds? Perhaps it was some Sultan's favorite, the one who drank from the diamond-spangled tankard and for whom the infatuated monarch decreed that diamond buttons were none too good for her robes. At any rate, some one left the treasury a legacy of half a peck of these buttons. The loose stones are more in number than most jewelers of our large cities handle in a lifetime. Imagine diamonds, turquoises, rubies, emeralds, and pearls by the half-bushel! The magnitude of it makes one gasp.
>
> And the way these gems are displayed! Formerly they were kept in drawers, but Curtis says when he saw them they were "in salad bowls" holding two gallons each, a novel way, but characteristic of the Turk.
>
> Miss Grace Ellison, in "An Englishwoman in a Turkish Harem," tells of a luncheon she attended in the harem of the present Sultan, Mohammed V., and her description of the jewels worn by some of those present makes one wonder if the treasury had not been raided for the occasion. She tells of the "bouquet of diamond flowers stretching from shoulder to shoulder" of the high controller of the harem and in whose ears "were birds the size of butterflies holding in their beaks a pearl the size of a cherry." The Sultan's granddaughter, a child of twelve years of age, she pictures as having "her hair in a knot on the top of her head inside a diamond crown, the front of her dress covered with diamond orders, while her hands were encased in gold mittens studded with rubies and diamonds!"
>
> There are effigies of the Sultans clad in robes of state from 1451 to 1839, with jewels on the feathers of their turbans, daggers, and swords which are priceless, as are the wonderful rubies and emeralds in the clasps of Ibrahim and Solyman II.
>
> No museum in the world can boast a richer collection of armor, simitars, shields, pistols, saddles, sandals, canes, and the like, all bejeweled or wrought of gold. Think of handing down to posterity the bridles and deckings for your favorite bit of horseflesh, made of pure gold!
>
> And all this wealth has never been listed nor computed. Not even the Sultan knows how great is his inherited hoard. Certainly no official does.

It would seem inconceivable to the Western mind, the author observes, how any nation could allow all this wealth to lie idle, when the entire country is so devoid of schools, utilities, and developments in general. But probably the fact that there is a pronounced nexus between the Sultan and the Church is responsible for the inviolability of his treasure. It is the sum total, we understand, of tributes from many of the Turkish possessions, as well as from the scattered *vilayets* at home.

Yet the country, while rich, is at the lowest possible state of development. We learn, for instance:

> Often, conditions can scarcely be paralleled in the dark ages.
>
> The Asiatic possessions of the Othmans comprise some of the fairest portions on the globe, with their natural possibilities left untouched and undeveloped, as tho waiting for the rushing, hurrying, achieving modern.
>
> Sir William Willcocks undertook to reclaim this region and regulate the distribution of water early in the Young Turk régime, but was obliged to abandon the project because it was impossible for that eminent expert and the Sublime Porte to see eye to eye. There is coal cropping out of the ground in certain districts, but no mining of any consequence carried on; bitumen—large deposits of it (the "slime-pits" of the Bible), but owned by the Sultan, therefore not available for commerce. Silk-raising languishes because of a disease the people call "the yellows" which attacks the worms, but no inquiry has been made on the part of the Government as to the cause nor the slightest measures taken to remedy it. The threatened wholesale elimination of mulberry which has begun, and the substitution of citrus fruit-trees, might be expected to evoke at least a "Why?" from the authorities. But no! If revenue falls off from the silk-export tax, there are other ways of raising money: the price of fish and salt goes up to satisfy the collectors (foreign) of the interest on the public debt. Sugar-cane is grown in enormous quantities merely to be sucked as a confection—its only name there is the "sucking cane"—while every ounce of sugar has to be imported, as there is not one sugar-mill in the country.
>
> Not a harbor has the Ottoman Government built, nor a railroad, save the Hejoz line, and that with the help of foreign engineers. It has never constructed a war-ship and has no facilities for properly repairing those purchased abroad, as that "most extraordinary marine morgue in existence," the Turkish Navy, attests. Neither has she provided for any city a piped water-supply without foreign capital. Telephones were religiously excluded from the Empire until the revolution of 1908, and have been allowed only in the capital since that date. Most of the inland travel has to be done on horses or camels owing to the limited number of carriage roads.
>
> This is the land wherein originated the world's three great religions, as well as letters, many of the useful arts, and some of the sciences, yet to-day it has no school



Chalmers 7-Passenger Touring Car
Price $1350 Detroit

Daily You Will Find New Charms in This Chalmers

Some cars are noted for their comfort. Others are distinguished for their beauty. Others, for the strength of their chassis. But the Chalmers is an all around car. It has power, comfort, beauty, strength. All four.

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Picture a 122-inch wheelbase. With a front seat 41 inches wide, and a tonneau that extends from front to rear more than the reach of the average man.

Power

Imagine an engine that weighs only 550 pounds. And turns up 45 horse-power. One horse-power for every 12 pounds of weight. Which with a total car weight of 3035 pounds means power ease on the hill. One horse-power for every 68 pounds of car weight.

Strength

Then turn over in your mind the extreme strength there must be in a car that is largely built of drop forgings, chrome nickel steel, Lynite aluminum, crucible nickel steel and carbon steel.

All expensive metals. But placed in the Chalmers chassis for a specific purpose—to make it rugged and strong, though light in weight.

Such quality makes for durability and economy. For a thing made of good materials, always is well made.

Beauty

And a car made of the kind of materials you find everywhere in the Chalmers would be indeed incomplete without beauty and distinctiveness of lines.

See the high narrow radiator, the double cowl, the sweeping body lines, the finish that denotes hours of patience and care. And provides beauty, not for a day, nor for a month, but for years.

All the above means quality. The kind of quality you need in the car you buy and the kind of quality you GET in the Chalmers.

Touring Car, 7-passenger	$1350	Roadster, 3-passenger	$1250
Touring Car, 5-passenger	1250	Limousine, 7-passenger	2550
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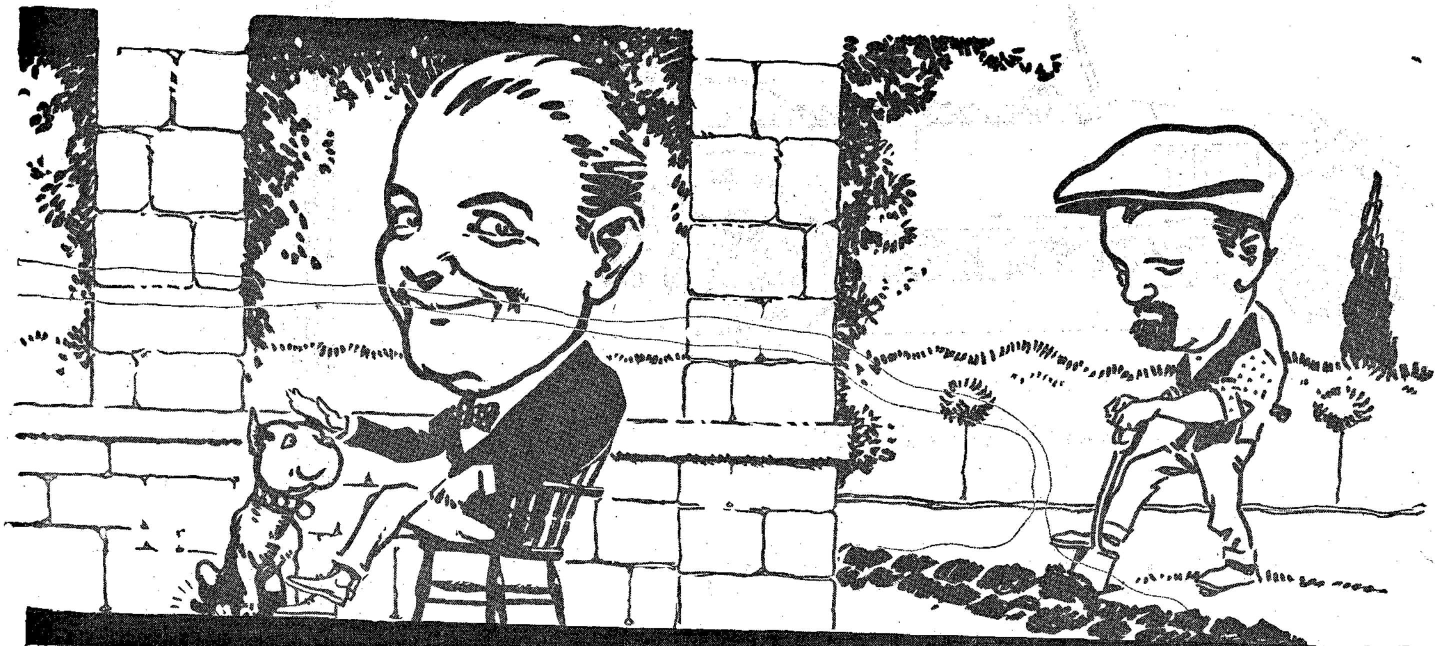
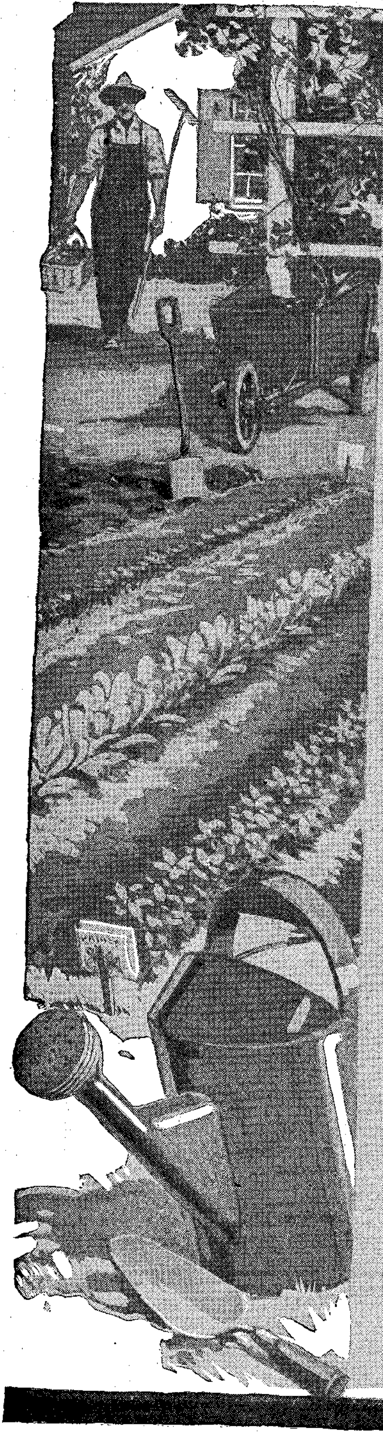




HOW do you know the garden's being spaded?

"Your Nose Knows"

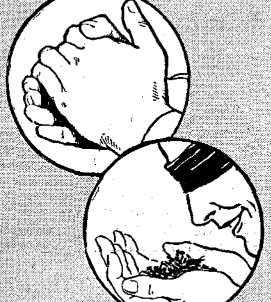
And how *fragrant* of Spring the fresh turned earth! How it appeals to you! What a promise it gives out of green treasures soon to come! Nature reveals her most precious stores in *fragrance*—silently, invisibly, but always truly, in *fragrance*. Judge, then, your tobacco by its *pure fragrance*,—fragrance, Nature's proof of supreme merit. "Your Nose Knows."

Such a *fragrance* has

Tuxedo

The Perfect Tobacco

Blue Grass sunshine and the soil of Old Kentucky give the blended Burley leaves of Tuxedo a rich, *pure fragrance* that is all its own. "Your Nose Knows."



Try this Test: Rub a little Tuxedo briskly in the palm of your hand to bring out its full aroma. Then smell it deep—its delicious, *pure fragrance* will convince you. Try this test with any other tobacco and we will let Tuxedo stand or fall on your judgment—

"Your Nose Knows"

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GUARANTEED TO SATISFY OR YOUR MONEY BACK
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SPECIALLY PREPARED
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5 cent BAGS
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HALF and FULL POUND GLASS HUMIDORS

system nor scheme for general education, the rulers being content to leave that in the hands of American, English French, and Russian missionaries, who despite every obstacle Turkish ingenuity could invent have succeeded in producing a marked advance toward literacy and general enlightenment among all classes of the people.

If those in power were asked what caused all this impotency and inefficiency they would probably reply, "It is God's will," or that there were no funds for such things as roads, schools, and industries. *Bekellif*—it would cost!

One wonders how many Turkish subjects are aware that the Sultan has the largest income in actual money of any earthly sovereign—something over $5,000,000 yearly; or that there is this bursting treasury of useless wealth in the Green Vaults which, if converted into coin and used for the public weal, would transform the nation and place it among the achieving Powers of the world.

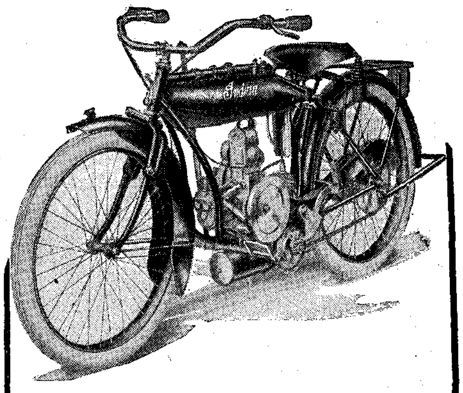
SLACKER? SOLDIER? COWARD? HERO?

LEON BARBESSE would like to know which he is, or whether he is all of them at once, or consecutively. Certain it is that he was a slacker, for from the early days of the war, he was obsessed by an almost irrational fear of being killed or injured. True, when the first class was called, he went to be examined with the rest, in the early days of the mobilization. But the doctor refused him—his lungs were bad. He tells Mr. Fred B. Pitney, who interviewed him for the New York *Tribune*, of how he felt when the refusal was meted out to him, saying:

> I was sent home. My lungs, you know. They are all right now, tho. A few months of this life and your lungs kill you or they get all right. Mine are all right.
>
> He struck himself a heavy blow on the chest and grinned.
>
> I could not have done that in 1914. I would have coughed for half an hour.
>
> So I was sent back, and I was glad of it. I can't tell you how glad. I did not want to go to war. I was afraid. That is the truth. I was afraid. And when the doctor said I would not do, I could have cheered. The doctor was sorry for me, and I pretended to be sorry, also, but not too sorry, for he might have passed me.
>
> I went home. I was safe. I did not have to fight. I did not have to be killed. I did not have to be ashamed, for the doctors had turned me back. Well, I was ashamed. My country was in danger. The Germans were in France. And I was at home. But I was afraid. There you have it. I was ashamed because I would not fight for my country, my country that needed me, and I was afraid to fight. I was afraid to be hurt. I was afraid to die.
>
> Do you remember when they called the 1917 class a year ahead of time? I went then. I volunteered. God, what a struggle that was! I walked the road to the *caserne* with the sweat running off me. For a year I had dreamed nightly of the shells. I had heard them. They had fallen around me. I had been wounded. I had felt the impact of the steel on my yielding flesh. For a year I had spent my days trying to hide my terror from my wife, my friends, and my neighbors. And all the time my country had called. Fear and shame! Fear and shame! My country called and I was afraid to go!
>
> For a man who loves his country, there is nothing harder than to be a coward and know it. I went at last, because I could not stand the torture of failing to do my duty. No one else knew. I had been sent back by the doctors. I was blameless before the community. But I knew it was because I was a coward, because I was afraid to be hurt, afraid to die. So when they called the class of 1917 I went.

This time, men were scarcer, and he was accepted; but then, worst of all, they sent him to Verdun! They sent him to that whirlwind of slaughter where a man's chances of coming out are about equal to those of rescue from a leaky life-boat alone in the middle of the sea. Barbesse exclaims:

> They sent me to Verdun. Can you imagine what that meant to me? It was in the very midst of the German attack on the left bank of the Meuse. I had been drafted into a veteran regiment with a lot of others to help fill up the gaps, and I joined just in time to go into the front line.
>
> You know how the papers were filled at that time with the terrors of the Verdun fighting. It was not of the bravery of our troops that I read, but of the terrors. I don't know how I ever got into line on the day we marched from the rear to go to the front. Everything I did was mechanical. We were called before daylight; we had a cup of coffee; we were marching along the road.
>
> I had managed it up to then without giving myself away. True, I talked little to my comrades, and probably that saved me. But the morning we marched to the front, what saved me then I don't know, except possibly because I said nothing. I was unable to speak. I was numb with fear. I was sick. My stomach turned. I walked with my head down and my feet dragged like great weights.
>
> You know, at that time you could always hear at Verdun the pounding of the big guns. I had heard it for days, while my regiment was in repose. I used to go out in the woods by myself and listen to it and terrify myself by thinking what it would be like to be under that rain of shells. A foolish thing to do, but for more than a year, nearly two years, I had been under the obsession of my fear. I could no longer control it.
>
> And then we were on the road, marching toward that inferno. By imperceptible degrees the pounding grew louder. I moved mechanically because I was in the ranks, with a man on each side of me and one in front, and one behind. I had to go on. My will could not control my movements. I was part of a machine. The machine went toward the pounding and I went with it. That was all, except that once I vomited.
>
> Mind you, I had never really heard a shell, only the distant sound of the explosions. We had been marching nearly two hours when I heard my first shell. There was a long, thin whine some place in the air. It was a new sound, and it was so strange to me that I raised my head for the first time since we started on the march. The man next to me laughed.
>
> "A shell," he said.
>
> I looked all around me. I tried to stop



Everybody's Motorcycle!

For workmen of all classes, for business men of all professions and vocations, for boys graduating from the bicycle, for sportsmen, for everybody who seeks a highly perfected, low-cost two-wheel power-driven vehicle, the ideal machine is the 1917

Indian Light Twin

With Four Cycle Opposed Motor

Light in weight, modified speed and power, mechanical simplicity, easy to handle, always under perfect control, vibrationless, comfortable; costs little to buy and to run. Not a bicycle with motor attachments, but a high-grade, dependable *motorcycle*, built and backed by the largest motorcycle manufacturers in the world.

Beautiful 1917 Indian Catalog fully illustrates and describes the 1917 Indian Light Twin, the famous Indian Powerplus Motocycle, Indian Side Car, Indian Electrically Equipped and ten other model Bicycles. Send for it.

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GOLFERS

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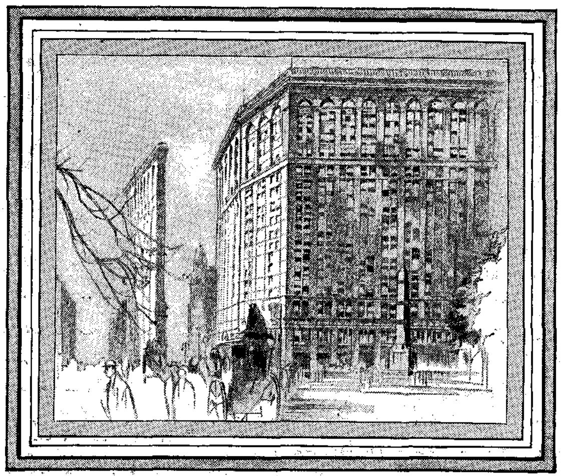

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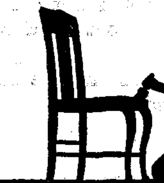

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to see the path of that queer whine, but the man behind me prodded me on. Several of them laughed.

"You will hear plenty more," they said. They thought I was eager for them.

The shells began to come at regular intervals, all following the same path with the same peculiar whine. I tried every time to see them.

"The *Boches* are hunting for a battery over on our left," the veteran said. There was no change in the pace. I was saying to myself, "I have really heard a shell, and I did not run."

It was very queer to me; I tried to think it out. I was afraid. I knew I was afraid. But I had not run. I began to wonder just how afraid I was, and I wanted to know. I had heard the shell and my curiosity was aroused. I wanted to go on and see how far I would go before my fear overcame me. With every one of their long whines I studied myself to see if I would run, and when I continued marching with the regiment, I would say:

"Not yet; perhaps the next time. Certainly, there is a limit beyond which I will not go."

It was, he explains, just as if he had been two men instead of one, and the first, who knew that the other was afraid, was studying the coward, and wondering just when and where he would break down. The timid half knew it, and wondered himself, thinking that the very next instant would bring the limit of his endurance. This interchange of subjective and objective thought went on through the morning's march. Then we are told:

Eleven o'clock came and we stopt for luncheon. We stacked our arms beside the road and eased off our equipment. I felt wonderfully relieved that I had got that far. I was not really hungry, because I was afraid, but I was enough master of myself to know that I must eat, and to force myself to do so.

While we waited there shells began to fall close to us—close enough so that we could hear the explosion after the whine. Before we had heard only the whine. The first one made me jump. The whine was loud and strong and the explosion came quick and sharp. With the second I was strong enough to turn and look at the cloud of earth, smoke, and rocks. I was doing pretty well. A shell fell short of us. Some of the men looked up and saw an aeroplane sailing around over our heads.

"Better get out of here," they said. "That is a *Boche*. He is giving our range to his battery." A shell dropt up near the head of the line, almost in the road. I heard no orders, but we all gathered up our rifles and equipment and marched off at quickstep.

I had looked straight in the face of the shell that fell in the field beside us. It was another triumph for me. I had looked at it, shivering, to be sure, wondering if I would run. But I had not run. There was still a little further to go to pursue my investigation and find out how much I could stand before I ran.

My curiosity got the better of me.

"Have you found out yet?" I asked.

"I am coming to that," he replied. We went on up that road at the quickstep until we came to the entrance of a *boyau* leading to the supporting trenches. Shells

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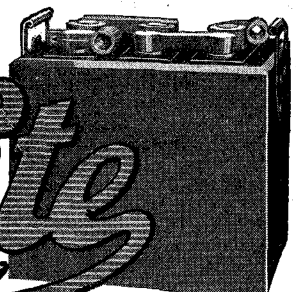

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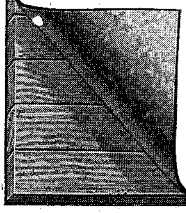


fell around us all the time. The *Boche* aeroplane was still trying to regulate the fire of its battery, and there was a maddening wait at the mouth of the *boyau* until it came time for us to go in. We had been marching in the road four abreast, but we had to go into the *boyau* single file. My platoon was well toward the rear, and that made us wait. We had nothing to do but stand in the road, and watch the shells, and wait our turn.

I tried to follow the course of every shell. My head was continually twisting. I jumped at every explosion. I could not control the muscles of my back and shoulders. But I stept out of the line and walked a little way into the field, toward the shells. I wanted to see if I could do it. I got close enough so that I could hear a piece of shell whiz past my ear. Then I waited for another piece. It was a hard job, but I waited, leaning on my rifle and looking at the ground a little way in front of me, where the last shell had exploded. If I had moved my eyes from that spot I could not have stayed. Not until the third one came did I hear another piece of shell. The others had struck too far to one side.

"Now I can go back," I said to myself. But I walked very fast going back.

In the *boyau* it was not so bad. A French *avion* had come up and chased away the *Boche.*

When he had returned, he thought over all the things that he had made himself do, and it seemed to him that, having done them once, it would be easy enough for him to do them again. But he was not so sure. He felt somehow that he could never get quite used to it. He could never learn to take it all coolly. He knew he was still afraid; there was no use trying to deceive himself about it. He could go on and keep telling himself that he had conquered the fear and that it no longer disturbed him, but in his heart he would know it wasn't true—that he was still as a boy who whistles in the dark to keep up his courage. He sums it up:

I was afraid. I knew that. I have always been afraid, and there has always been the question in my mind if my fear would conquer or if I would conquer my fear.

There was the time when it became necessary to take a message from our support trenches to our advanced lines in the *Bois des Corbeaux*. There was a *tir de barrage* to be crossed and volunteers were called for. I was chosen.

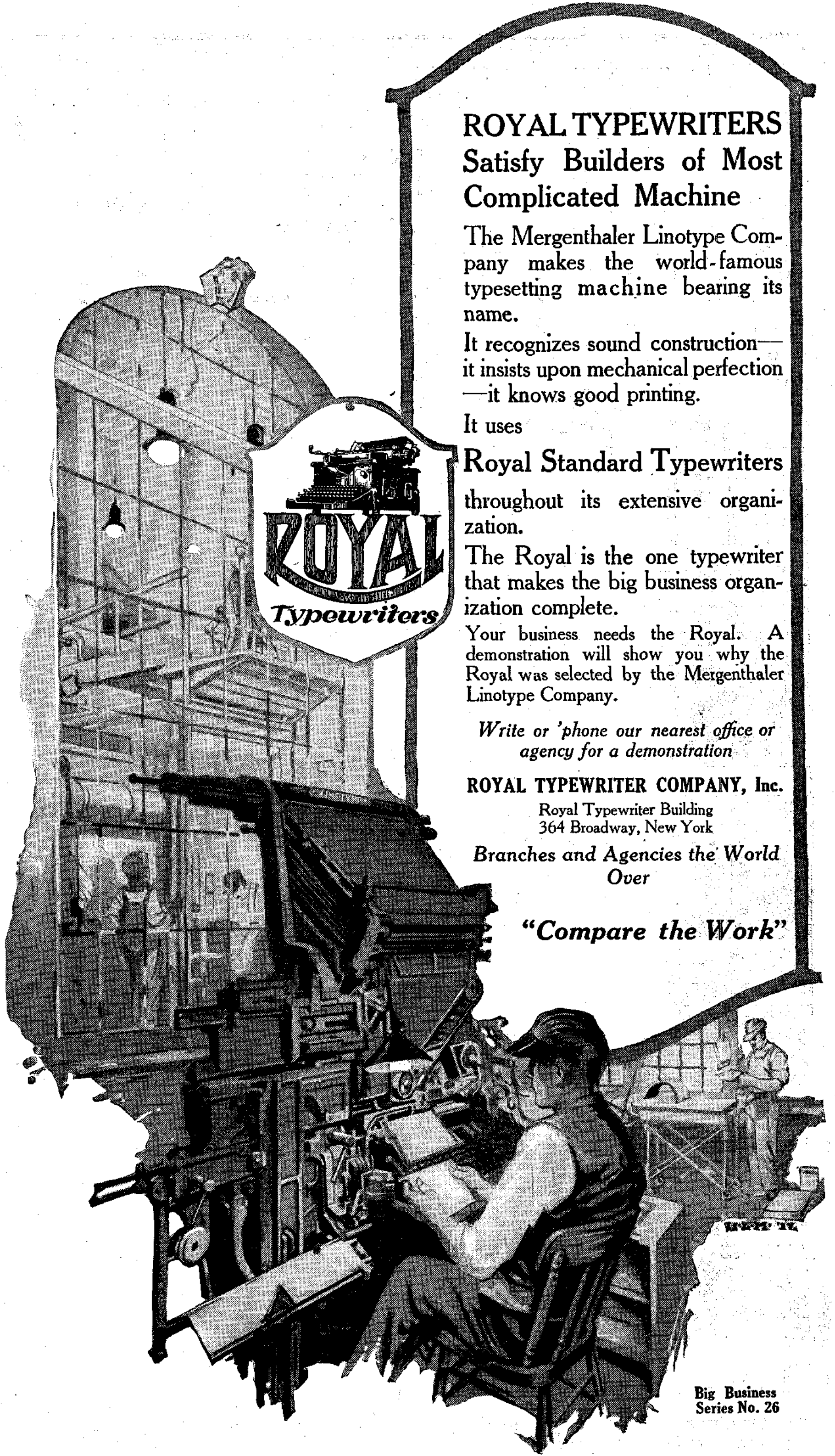
By that time I had formed the theory that a man can do anything if his duty demands it of him and he will keep that in his mind. It was a part of the thought that came to me that first day in the *boyau* and I developed it later in the long nights. The first day I had no really coherent thoughts, only a great fear of my own fear. Afterward I found that I could control it if there was a reason. And then I found that the reason was France.

Of course, you may say that it was France that made me volunteer, but I do not think so. I think it was shame—shame that I feared to go when others went. With all the good reasons that I had for not going, with the doctor's word, I knew,

> nevertheless, it was fear that kept me back. It was because I could not tell the truth to my wife and friends and neighbors that I went.
>
> Only afterward did I find out that a great duty will take a man any place with a calm mind. I stood against German attacks. I was in counter-attacks. I lay out in shell-holes, helping to hold a line where there were no trenches. I never forgot my fear, but I thought of France, my country, my duty; and, tho I shivered and the cold sweat rolled off me, I held steady.
>
> Have you ever seen a *tir de barrage*? You can walk up to it and draw a line with a surveyor's chain on the ground, marking exactly the limit where the shells fall, and all beyond that line will be a mass of boiling earth, like waves in a storm dashing on a rocky coast. There is no interval between the explosions. They are constant, unremitting, one following so closely on another that their detonations mingle in a steady roar.
>
> I came within fifty yards of the *tir de barrage*, and stopt to watch it, and try to mark out a path. But no path was possible. No sooner was one chosen than it was wiped out, all the little landmarks gone, the whole face of the ground changed by a new rain of shells. My heart sank. My stomach went suddenly empty. I knew that I had reached the limit beyond which I could not go. I had found the point where my fear was greater than my duty. I lay flat down on the earth. I do not know how long I lay. I thought of nothing. There was only a horrible blank fear.

And then he says that he found unconsciously that he was digging his fingers into the ground, clutching the dried roots of the grass, and pulling himself into the *tir de barrage*. To all intents and purposes he did not know which way he was going; he had become almost like a beaten and frightened animal. He says he might as well have been going the other way, save that he recalled that when he had flung himself down, his face had been turned toward his duty. He continues:

> When I made that discovery I got to my feet and stood upright for a second, not more, only time to say, "I must not give myself time to think," and dashed forward into the exploding shells. Such a race as that is like the last steps of a dying horse, one that has broken a blood-vessel, straining for the wire, and plunges on his face in the midst of his stride. I floundered blindly into the raw earth and fell again on my face. But this time my mind was working. There was only one thing for me to do, and I knew it. That was to go on. I crawled forward on my hands and knees. I could not stand. It would be certain death. Twenty times I was knocked flat, my wind gone, by the explosion of a shell almost beside me. But I crawled on. I did not know if I had been hit. I thought I had. Two hundred yards I crawled through the *tir de barrage* and then I got to our lines. They gave me the *Médaille Militaire* for that.
>
> You asked me why I smiled when you came up to us in the trench. I was wondering what you had to take you through the shells. I thought of my own struggles. I wondered if you had any of the thoughts



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ARKANSAS

Fort Smith	Times Record
Fort Smith	Southwest Amer.
Little Rock	Gazette

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The Literary Digest is advertising in every newspaper listed on this page.

Saturday, April 28th, marks the thirty-first consecutive week of The Digest's newspaper publicity campaign which began on September 30th, 1916.

There are 358 daily newspapers in the United States and Canada in which a quarter-page advertisement of The Digest appears every Saturday, 680 lines (twelve inches deep and 4 columns wide).

Those who are advertising in The Digest's columns feel the benefit of this tremendous publicity campaign. Digest publicity builds dealer influence, intensifies the interest of subscribers and compels closer reading.

More important than the gain in circulation is the manifest increase in The Digest's national reputation and influence.

Immediate National Publicity

The Literary Digest

Forms for April 28th close April 18th

Circulation 691,000

that have crowded in on me under fire. And I smiled.

The next time I saw him was in a hospital back of the Somme, one of the hospitals where wounded soldiers stay only a few hours unless they are too badly hurt to be moved on. He was one of those who could not be moved. He lay with closed eyes, asleep or exhausted—more likely exhausted—propt up a little with pillows behind his head and shoulders. His tunic hung beside his cot and on it there was a new ribbon, the *Légion d'Honneur.* I stopt before him.

"There is little chance for him," the doctor said.

"What did he do?" I asked.

"Led his company into the park of Denićcourt when all the officers were gone," replied the doctor. "They got a footing in the park and stuck there for two days, because he would not give up until we made a new attack and got the park, the château, and the village. He had been wounded the first day, but he would not give up. He has received the *Légion d'Honneur* and been made a *sous-lieutenant*, but he will probably never know it."

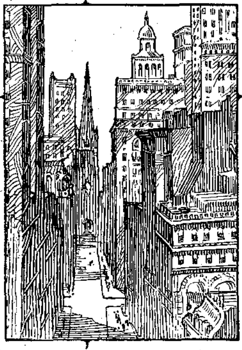
I saw him once more. This time was on the boulevards of Paris. His left sleeve was pinned across his breast and above it were his three medals, from left to right the *Croix de Guerre*, now with three palms; the *Médaille Militaire*, and the *Légion d'Honneur.* He was having a look at Paris, he told me, while he waited for the train to take him home to the center of France, to his wife and boy.

"I can tell them now that I was afraid," he said.

LICENSES FOR JOURNALISTS

A STATE legislator of Connecticut has introduced the idea of licensing journalists, requiring an examination and six months' experience before a license will be granted. The license-fee will be ten dollars, and the little permit is revocable for cause. Whether the "cause" will in some cases be construed as telling the truth about the State legislature or reviewing the Governor's past is not detailed. But, with this proposal to "legalize" journalism, at once all good journalists flew to arms to defend their sacred and ancient calling. The Chicago *Herald* published a breezy little (totally imaginary) account of what they felt about the plan in its office. Jack Lait is responsible for the tale, which is duly copyrighted. We read:

> "It's a grand idea," said the Old Reporter. "Only, if it takes $10 to get a license, how are you going to enable anybody with six months' experience to draw his commission? After six months' experience on a newspaper nobody has $10."
>
> "All jesting aside, don't you think it a good idea—practicable and novel?" asked the City Editor.
>
> "Great," said the O. R. "And I'd like to be chairman of the journalistic civil-service board, with power to revoke a reporter's license for having his brains open on Sunday or for allowing disreputable thoughts to congregate there. And say—I'd like to frame that entrance examination."
>
> "Submit your ideas," said the City Ed-



PAPER THAT EXPRESSES THE IDEA OF STABILITY

A NOTEWORTHY speech by Mr. Otto H. Kahn of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. has been published recently in booklet form. It is a solid, substantial little production with just the proper format for dignity and force.

A Strathmore Book Paper helps to express this atmosphere of Stability. The paper fits the subject and the spirit of the booklet. *Mr. Kahn found the paper that says his say.*

"*Paper Does Express*" is a graphic demonstration booklet that will help you find the paper that says *your* say. And "*Selective Mailings*" is another Strathmore publication with an important message to advertisers, great and small. Both are free upon request. Strathmore Paper Co., Mittineague, Mass., U. S. A.

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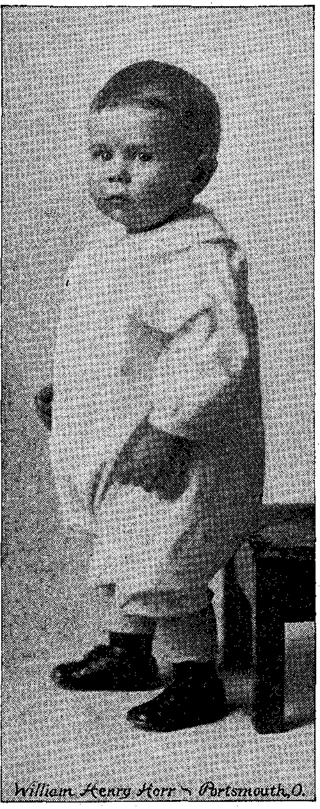
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itor, "and they will be carefully filed and referred to the Hartford correspondent."

The Old Reporter relit his smoke, unveiled his typewriter, and got busy as follows:

Write an editorial for a Republican paper congratulating Wilson on settling the European War.

Compose a head-line for the front page without use of any of the following words: "Graft," "Probe," "Raid," "Fleet," "Peace," "Lloyd George," "Mike the Pike," "Landis," "Gold Coast," or "Murder."

How many high-balls does it take to turn a prominent clubman into a well-known figure in the city's night-life?

How many pink teas does it take to turn a social leader into a queen of the exclusive set?

Quote statistics, if any, on Dan Cupid's average as a marksman with the proverbial bow and arrow; also state what proverb you refer to.

How does a scion differ from a rich man's son?

How much must a father leave before his daughter may be called an heiress, and how long after forty-two may she still be young and beautiful.

When is the last analysis in hand?

Write a sentence with the words "It is alleged" in such a manner that the reader will have no doubt the allegation is true.

Describe the wedding romance of a wealthy and prominent teamster and a beautiful young heiress of Goose Island.

On what page must the story of a fire be printed so that it may be spoken of as a conflagration?

What is the family name of Old Sol?

What is the middle initial of Jack Frost?

Write something about a breach-of-promise suit by a stenographer against a bookkeeper without mentioning heart-balm, broken troth, or bundle of burning missives.

What is the difference between a policeman and an officer—and what is a bluecoat when in his shirt-sleeves?

What is it that makes the tired business man tired?

If you were editor of a paper, which story would you give most prominence—J. Hamilton Lewis shaving off his whiskers, Bryan smacking his lips over a gin fizz, or a chief of police refusing a midnight raid? Why?

How long after a woman is arrested for shoplifting does she become a former actress?

Would you refer to the deceased parents of a deceased politician as having been poor but honest, or would you not better call them immigrants who came to the land of golden promise to make their way in the New World across the sea?

What do you know about campus beauties? Are they also pulchritudinous co-eds or only rah-rah girls?

If a pretty romance culminates in marriage, does a homely marriage culminate in a marital imbroglio?

If a hotel is a hostelry and a beanery is a caravansary, is a theater a playhouse or does an argument in a larceny case become forensic eloquence?

What is the circumference of the society circle?

Could an armless alderman throw a bombshell into the camp of the saloon element?

The City Editor looked the lot over.

"You forgot one, teacher," said he. "How about lifting the atmosphere from a fair society matron, mistress of a fashionable apartment in an exclusive residential neighborhood, who is under the weather?"

TOO MANY CATS

IT was cats that made religion delightful in old Egypt; it is cats which make the traditional "old maid" comfortable in her solitude; it was a cat with a non-removable smile that charmed *Alice in Wonderland*, and it was a whole avalanche of cats that drove Mr. Wilberforce Wiggins, a merchant of Liverpool, to exile in America. Strange as it may seem, it was all a joke, but the joke became serious business when carried too far, and when the cats descended upon Mr. Wiggins there was no time to parley. There was no quarter offered by the visiting animals; he had to flee. So he came to New York, and in the New York *Times* we find a veracious account of all that transpired. We read:

In telling the story of his troubles to a reporter, Mr. Wiggins, who is a sad-looking man with pale-blue eyes, said that he had a slight reputation for being a funny man at the Exchange in Liverpool among the merchants, and never dreamed that an order he gave for 2,000 tailless cats would be taken seriously.

Three weeks ago he was invited to lunch at the Adelphia Hotel, in Liverpool, by some of his business friends and arrived late. As an excuse to the company, Mr. Wiggins explained that his tardiness was due to the receipt of a cablegram from the Indian Government ordering one thousand Manx cats to be sent out by the next vessel sailing for Calcutta. The price offered was £5 ($25) per cat, and each animal was to be delivered in a healthy condition. In view of this clause in the order, Mr. Wiggins told his friends that he would have to send out two thousand cats so that the required number should reach Calcutta in proper condition.

The merchants took great interest in the cable and asked him if he knew why the Indian Government should demand so many cats without tails. Mr. Wiggins replied that from what he had heard the Viceroy intended to present each of the native Princes with ten Manx cats and give twenty to the Begum of Bhopal for her contributions to the war-relief funds.

Some of the most famous fakirs in India had stated recently that the best way to rid the country of the thousands of poisonous vipers was to hunt them with tailless cats. The ordinary type of cat had been tried, but had proved a failure on account of the vipers nipping their tails, which caused the cats to writhe with anguish and climb the tallest mango-trees. They never came down again, it was said, and their ghosts haunted the forests.

Mr. Wiggins went on to say that after he had explained the reason why the Manx variety of cat was required, his friends rose from the table one after another and said they had friends over in the Isle of Man and might as well pick up a little loose change if the Government was going to pay five pounds a head for cats.

When he went out into the hall the

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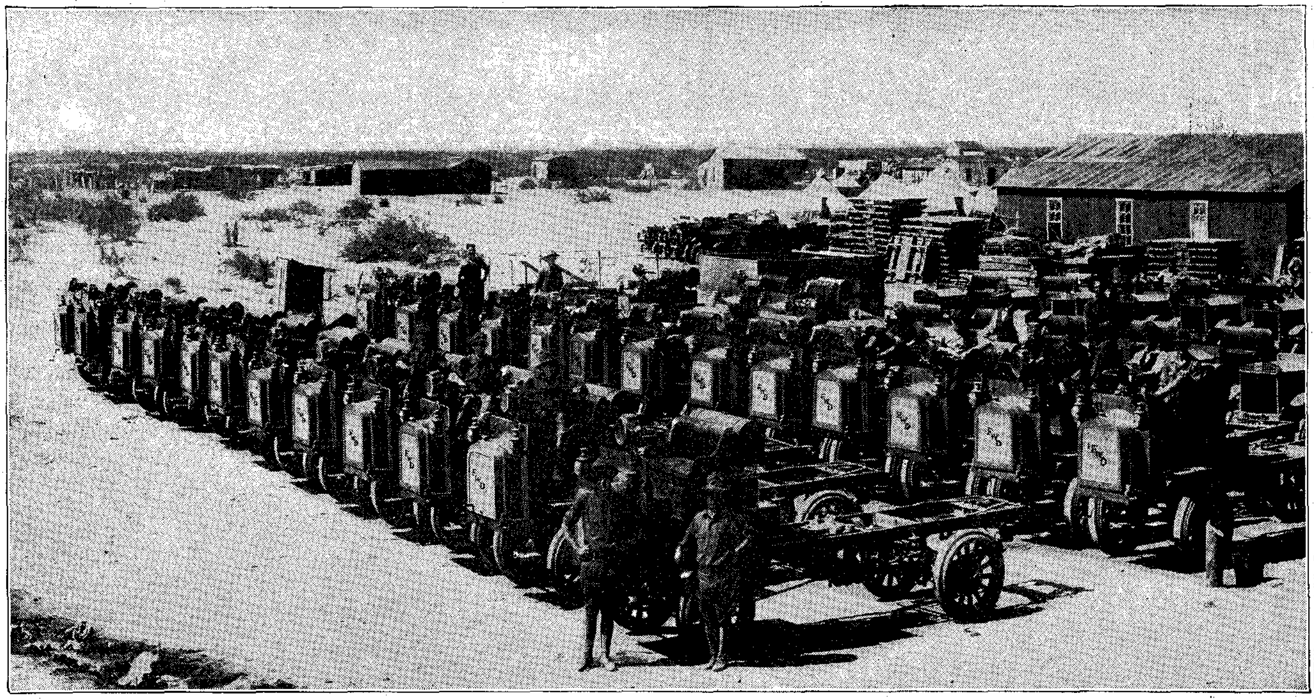

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head waiter came up and said: "Pardon me, Mr. Wiggins, but would you mind telling me what ship you are going to send those two thousand cats to Calcutta on, as I have a nephew in Douglas, Isle of Man, who is a bright lad, and I have telegraphed him to buy up all the Manx cats that he can lay his hands on."

It seems that when he was about to explain that the order was just a joke, he discovered that the cashier, three waiters, the head porter, the boots, the second and third chambermaid, and the smug individual who calls the motors were all busily engaged writing telegrams to their relatives on the Isle of Man with requests to send them as many cats as they could. It was too much for the erstwhile jocular Mr. Wiggins. He fled with true British embarrassment to take a long walk and think it all over. The dread tale continues:

When Mr. Wiggins arrived at his home he saw a crowd outside and feared the worst. His surmise was correct. He saw five telegraph messengers going in and six coming out. To his horror, he found that every member of his family had been telegraphing wildly to friends on the Isle of Man for cats. The wives of the merchants, who were at the luncheon, had telephoned to Mrs. Wiggins about the extraordinary order from the Indian Government.

Before midnight thirty messages had arrived collect asking Mrs. Wiggins to send 500 baskets to Douglas by the next day's boat to put the cats in.

Crowds of ragged boys arrived at his house, bringing cats which had been shorn of their tails at some time in their careers, and demanding five pounds each for the animals as genuine Manx cats.

By that time there were 1,200 cats on the Liverpool landing-stage, and the pier dues and cost of food amounted to nearly one hundred pounds, Mr. Wiggins said. In addition, the Board of Health had taken the matter in hand and was considering whether he should be fined two shillings for every cat or be imprisoned for twelve months in the city jail at Bootle.

Mr. Wiggins said that, to add to his troubles, when his rich aunt went to the pier to try and find her lost "Smiler," with the large number of persons who had accompanied her from Douglas on the steamboat, the baskets were capsized and the lids came open. Hundreds of tailless cats escaped into the docks, where they have lived like pirates ever since. "Smiler" was among the number of Manx cats that got away, and was last seen in company with a dissolute one-eyed black tom-cat named "Smithers," eating a dinner left unguarded for a moment by a longshoreman.

Mr. Wiggins said that he does not know when he will go back to Liverpool. He may remain in New York a few days if there are no cats about, as he can not gaze on one without bursting into tears.

There are certainly cats on the Liverpool docks, but we can hardly agree with Mr. Wiggins's solemn assertion that this proves his tale. In view of his self-confest ability as a humorist, this story may just possibly also be news to our readers in his home town.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Far the Better-Half.—SMITH—" How's everything at your house? "

BROWN—" Oh, she's all right ! "—*Life.*

All in the Family.—PROF.—" Freshman, why don't you take notes in my course? "

'20—" My father took this same course and I have his notes."—*Chaparral.*

Reverse English.—" Did he start anything when you asked if you could marry his daughter?"

" I should say so. He started to shake my hand off."—*Life.*

Drive On.—LADY (asking for the third time)—" Have we reached No. 234 yet?"

CONDUCTOR—" Yes, mum. Here you are." (Stops bus.)

LADY—" Oh, I didn't want to get out. I only wanted to show my little Fido where he was born."—*Punch.*

Business Opportunities in Mexico.—The following was received by a local firm of manufacturing plumbers:

MEXICO CITY, 19 January.

More than one cabellero:

Might I impress with pleasure the above peoples to dispatch Juan Vargas completely enumeration of shower washes befitting bathing rooms. It should be the impress of shower washes in American club for Mexico City. Rapidly can the above peoples say yes.

With purity of heart,

JUAN VARGAS & SONS.

169½ Las Calles Independencia, Mexico City.—*Buffalo News.*

Not in the Running.—The judge stopt to have a word with the colored man-of-all-work, and asked if he went to church.

" Yessuh, Ah goes to church every Sunday," he said.

" Are you a member?"

" Yessuh."

" What church?"

" Prespeteeryn."

" Do you believe in the doctrine of election?"

" Yessuh."

" Do you believe I am elected to the saved?"

" Law, judge, Ah didn' even know you was a candidate."—*Argonaut.*

Apparently He Did.—In San Francisco, Cal., there was a prominent lawyer who prided himself on his astuteness in questioning Chinese witnesses. He was very near-sighted, so failed to note that the dress of a Chinese witness was of finer texture than that worn by an ordinary coolie.

Instead of asking the usual questions as to age, occupation, etc., the following dialog ensued:

Q. What is your name?

A. Sell Lung.

Q. Do you live in San Francisco?

A. Yes.

Q. You sabe God?

A. Mr. Attorney, if you mean do I understand the entity of our Creator, I will simply reply that on Thursday evening next I shall address the State Ministerial Association upon the subject of the Divinity of Christ, and shall be pleased if you will attend.—*Case and Comment.*

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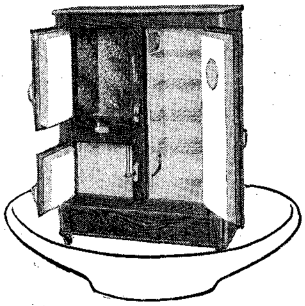
The Leonard "Blugray" one-piece porcelain lined refrigerators satisfy the demand for low-priced *sanitary* refrigerators. Cost but little more than the "cheap," "white-enameled" (i.e., painted) kind, yet are far superior.

Style below in white porcelain is No. 4404. Size 34 x 19 x 45½. Price $35—north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi Rivers—at your dealer's or direct from factory, freight prepaid. Slightly higher cost at more distant points.



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This refrigerator is so easily superior! Consider, for example, its beautiful **one-piece porcelain lining.** We fuse three coats of the very finest porcelain on Armco Rustless Steel, using nine different processes. This porcelain is so smooth and hard you can't scratch it even with a knife. And the porcelain is brought **clear around the door frame and around the edges of the doors** (an exclusive feature)—so there's not a crack or crevice anywhere for germs or grease to accumulate.

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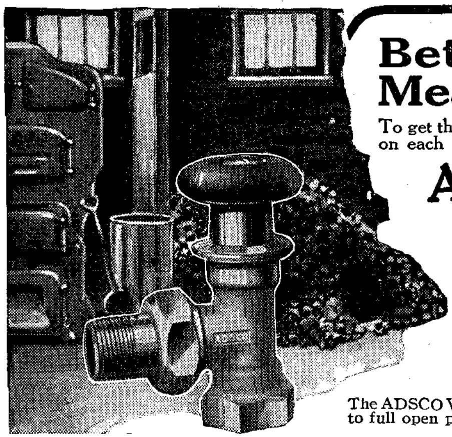

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At Palm Beach.—"You life-savers have a good time here, don't you?"

"Oh, yes, we go in for everything!"—*Jack o' Lantern.*

Unprofessional.—"She died," says a Brooklyn paper telling of the death of a woman of that city, "without medical assistance."—*Macon Telegraph.*

The Super Ford.—Willis—"Just think of it! Those Spanish hidalgos would go three thousand miles on a galleon."

Gillis—"Nonsense! You can't believe half what you read about those foreign cars."—*Life.*

Preliminaries.—"You ought to forgive your enemies."

"I may eventually," replied Senator Sorghum. "But I should like to give them a lesson beforehand, so that they will know my forgiveness is generous and strictly voluntary."—*Washington Star.*

Warm and Fairer.—Miss Passé—"How is the weather, Marie?"

The Maid—"Fresh and windy, madame."

Miss Passé—"Very well. Put a healthy flush on my cheek this morning I'm going out."—*Punch Bowl.*

Politesse Oblige.—The German Imperial Clothing Department has decreed that owners of garments "bearing the marks of prodigal eating" will *not* be permitted to replace them, and the demand among the elderly dandies of Berlin for soup-colored waistcoats is said to have already reached unprecedented figures.—*Punch.*

Helpless.—A negro who had an injured head entered a doctor's office.

"Hello, Sam! Got cut again, I see."

"Yes, sah! I done got carved up with a razor, Doc!"

"Why don't you keep out of bad company?" said the physician, after he had drest the wound.

"'Deed I'd like to, Doc, but I ain't got 'nuff money to git a divorce."—*New York American.*

Not Fair.—A leading milk distributer was talking to a reporter about milk prices.

"But our adversaries' questions are not fair," he said. "Our adversaries are like the cross-examining lawyer.

"'Is it true,' this lawyer asked a witness, 'that you were the only sober man at the banquet?'

"'No, of course not,' the witness answered indignantly.

"'Who was, then?' said the lawyer."—*London Opinion.*

Going Deeper.—Smithers had been "lifting" the earth all round the course a fact which, of course, his keen-eyed caddie had not failed to observe.

Finally the youngster said: "You are a stranger in these parts, sir?"

"Not exactly. I was born here, and all my folks are buried hereabouts."

Then, as the golfer lifted another piece of earth with his driver, the caddie added

"I don't think, sir, you'll get deep enough with your driver; you'd better take your iron."—*Puck.*

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They dare not fall below the high estimate that has been formed of them as motor car manufacturers.

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And what is much more important —they expect the constant improvement of any product in which they repose complete confidence.

They would be slower to forgive a fault in any car Dodge Brothers might build, than in one they esteemed less highly.

Every dealer in Dodge Brothers cars knows that the customers who come to him, come with the highest possible expectations.

He knows that the thing he is selling primarily is Dodge Brothers word and their good name.

He knows that he is not merely dealing in motor cars, but acting as custodian for Dodge Brothers reputation.

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In the Works, it has the effect of inspiring Dodge Brothers to a constant personal oversight of all of the manufacturing operations.

Their own life-long zeal for good workmanship is sharpened and stimulated by a realization of what the public expects from them.

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And so, a standard which was naturally high, has been made higher still, by the bestowal of complete confidence on the part of the public.

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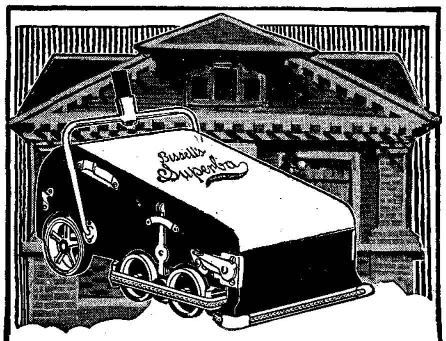

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CURRENT EVENTS

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN CRISIS

March 22.—The American oil-tanker *Healdton*, unarmed and bound to Holland through the safety zone prescribed by Berlin, is sunk unwarned with the loss of twenty American lives, cables the American Consul at Amsterdam.

Rumors that an offer of mediation between the United States and Germany will be made by some neutral Power cause the State Department to declare that President Wilson would consider arbitration only after Germany had abandoned her ruthless submarine campaign.

Sander and Wunnenburg are sentenced to two years and fined $2,500 each for their activity in directing and financing Bacon and other German spies in England.

March 23.—President Wilson and his Cabinet decide that steps to meet the situation with Germany shall include preparation for aggressive warfare in addition to measures for the protection of shipping, says Washington.

More recruits for the Navy have been enlisted this week in New York than at any time since the Spanish-American War.

Germany's refusal to permit five American consuls detained in Germany to proceed to their posts in Turkey is believed in Washington to indicate Berlin's intention of forcing Turkey and Austria-Hungary into a state of war with the United States.

March 24.—The United States withdraws from Belgium. Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, is recalled to Havre, and the American members of the Belgium Relief Commission turn their work over to the Dutch. The cause of the withdrawal, announces the State Department, is distrust of the German pledges of immunity to American citizens engaged in relief and the recent sinking of ships carrying food to the occupied country.

The Navy Department awards contracts for twenty-four destroyers, and the Army orders millions of dollars' worth of munitions and supplies.

Naval officers inspecting the German ships in our ports find that their machinery has been so damaged that it will be impossible to send them to sea without extensive repairs which may take from three to nine months.

The Council for National Defense has completed the mobilization of the resources and industries of the United States for service in the event of war. All the necessary data have been assembled and supply orders are drawn for munition-manufacture.

The United States formally refuses to modernize and extend the old Prussian Treaty of 1828, which would exempt German ships in the United States from seizure and prevent the internment of German citizens.

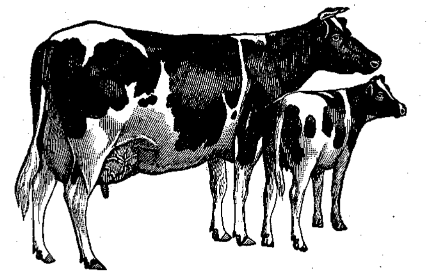
Washington publishes rules for the voluntary censorship of the press in case of war.

March 25.—President Wilson orders that the enlisted personnel of the Navy be increased to its full war-strength of 93,000 as rapidly as possible.

As a safeguard against outbreaks of violence and destruction by German sympathizers in the United States, President Wilson called out eleven Eastern regiments of the National

Babies Thrive on Holstein Cows' Milk

Holstein cows' milk is more nearly like human milk in chemical composition than that of any other breed of cows. Owing to its small fat globules, and low percentage of volatile glycerides, baby can easily assimilate it, obtaining from it the great vitality of the vigorous Holstein cows. A leading doctor says that "80 per cent. of all infant troubles is due to inability to assimilate food, and that **infant mortality could be reduced 50 per cent. if all infants were fed intelligently on pure-bred Holstein cows' milk.**" If your baby is having digestive troubles, buy Holstein cows' milk, either modified or unmodified, as your doctor directs. Nursing mothers who drink Holstein milk regularly gain rapidly in strength. Ask your milkman for Holstein cows' milk. If he fails to provide it, send us his name and we will try to aid you. Send for our free booklet, "The Story of Holstein Milk."



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Almost 1500 years ago hundreds of thousands were killed in a bloody battle between the invading Huns—"the most barbarous of barbarians"—and the defending Franks, in the very Champagne district where the war now rages.

France has been Europe's battlefield throughout its history. Bloody struggles were long ago fought over the very ground now bearing the conflict—Lille, Liege, Mons, Nancy, Poitiers, Ypres, Mulhausen, Arras, Aix-la-Chapelle, all have borne the brunt of heavy gunnery in former years.

The underlying racial envies, grudges, and prejudices which, full grown into vicious hatred, helped to precipitate the present conflict, are dragged out into the pure white light of historical truth in GUIZOT'S HISTORY OF FRANCE, now issued in one large volume, illustrated, for $1.75 net; by mail, $1.95. Send for it to-day—it will thrill and enlighten you. It is classic and authoritative.

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by Florence Stacpoole, Diplomate of the London Obstetrical Society and Lecturer to the British National Health Society. Revised to conform to American practise by Lydia E. Anderson, R.N., President of the State Board of Nurse Examiners, University of the State of New York. This book is the outcome of years of practical experience in obstetrics, and the authors' advice is for that reason peculiarly trustworthy and their hints on how to meet emergencies can be thoroughly relied upon.

The Lessening of Pain and Danger in Childbirth the prevention of infection, and the avoidance of many discomforts can be secured by a careful study of the instructions as to health, food, exercise, etc., provided. A complete list of the articles required in confinement is given and considerable space is devoted to the care and feeding of the new-born infant.

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FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

Guard and three independent organizations to do police and guard duty.

Major-General Wood is shifted to Charleston to command one of the two new Departments in the East created by the War Department to-day. General Bell, formerly in command of the Western Department, will take General Wood's place in New York.

March 26.—President Wilson calls out more than twenty additional regiments of the National Guard from the West and Middle West to do police duty.

Congressional leaders confer with the President over the measures to be submitted to the new Congress.

Berlin agrees to allow American consuls to leave Germany if Turkey will receive them.

The liner *St. Louis*, the first armed American ship to pass through the barred zone, arrives safely in a British port, Secretary Daniels announces.

Seven hundred interned German sailors leave the Philadelphia Navy-Yard to be interned at Forts Oglethorpe and McPherson, Georgia.

J. P. Morgan offers to lend the Quartermaster's Department of the Army a million dollars to guarantee its expenses until Congress appropriates funds blocked during the last session by the filibuster.

The personal liberty and property rights of Germans in this country will be respected even in case of actual hostilities between the two Governments, says Secretary Baker. They will not be interned, and will be regarded as law-abiding citizens unless their own acts make other treatment necessary.

March 27.—A force of 15,000 National Guardsmen is added to the units already called out when the President orders the demobilization of all National Guard organizations in the Federal service to be suspended.

Controller Williams of the National Banks announces than on March 5 the assets reported amounted to more than sixteen billion dollars, a sum which exceeds by more than five millions the combined resources of the national banks of England, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, and Japan.

Mrs. John W. Mackay and her son Clarence donate a complete hospital unit of five hundred beds to the United States. The gift is accepted by the Red Cross.

The American Power Boat Association, representing 28,000 yachtsmen, pledges Secretary Daniels its services in manning the mosquito fleets.

George Bacon, who was sent to England as a German spy, is sentenced to a year and a day in prison. The light sentence was given in consideration of Bacon's confession of his activity.

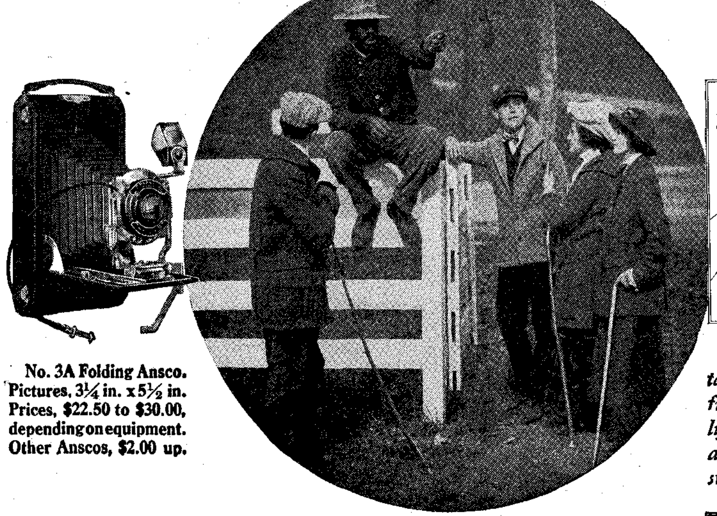
March 28.—London reports that the English Government has placed all the details of the British mobilization, recruiting campaign, and internment of aliens at the disposal of the American Embassy.

The Associated Press wires from The Hague that Germany intends to intern Ambassador Whitlock and all Belgian relief workers for a month to prevent a leak of military information to the Allies.

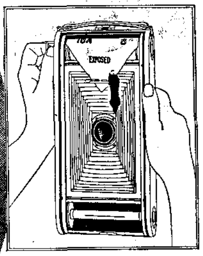
A $50,000,000 Government loan is oversubscribed by the Federal Reserve Banks upon twenty-four hours' notice.

Four more regiments of the National Guard are called out, making a total of fifty thousand men under arms.

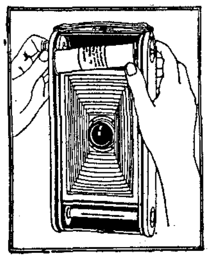
ANSCO
CAMERAS & SPEEDEX FILM



No. 3A Folding Ansco. Pictures, 3¼ in. x 5½ in. Prices, $22.50 to $30.00, depending on equipment. Other Anscos, $2.00 up.



A spring holds film taut in winding; holds free end when exposed; lifts out the full spool, and keeps film from sticking in the camera.



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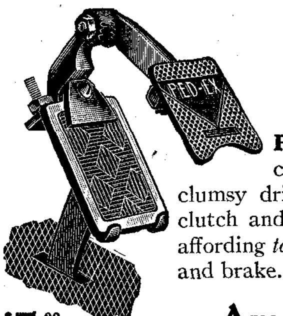

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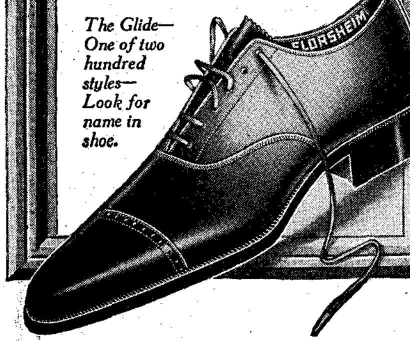

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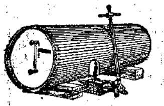

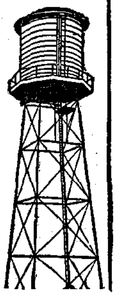

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THE EUROPEAN WAR

WESTERN FRONT

March 22.—The Germans try to end their retreat, London announces, and a brisk battle begins between the French and the Germans in the territory about St. Quentin and La Fère. The initial advantage is with the French, who occupy several villages, says Paris.

March 23.—The French War Office reports that the Germans have flooded the city of La Fère, and that the French Army made an advance of from one to two miles in the vicinity of St. Quentin.

British troops are counter-attacked, but no positions are captured by the Germans, announces London. General Haig advances within fifteen miles of Cambrai.

Paris announces that Sergeant J. R. McConnell, an American aviator with the French Army, is missing. He was seen last engaged in battle with two German aeroplanes.

March 24.—The French capture the two German forts of Liez and Vendoul near La Fère, and advance on a one and a half-mile front as far as the "Hindenburg Line" near St. Quentin, declares Paris. The British occupy the large town of Roisel. German long-range guns bombard Soissons.

Rome reports increased artillery activity on the Göritz front.

March 25.—General Nivelle presses his attack on the whole front between St. Quentin and Soissons and makes progress everywhere, says Paris. The French occupy hills dominating the German position at St. Qentin. The English make slight advances. Berlin reports that the British have evacuated some of their trenches on the Ypres salient.

March 26.—Three more villages near St. Quentin are occupied by the French, who continue to advance toward the Hindenburg Line. The Forest of St. Gobain is being enveloped, and all German counter-attacks on the newly won positions southwest of St. Quentin have been repulsed. General Nivelle also advances north of Soissons.

The British continue to advance slowly. One village, six miles from Bapaume, is captured. Vigorous fighting in the air, chiefly over the German lines, results in the loss of five German and seven British planes.

The Italian War Office reports continued artillery-duels and local trench-raiding on the Carso and Julian fronts.

March 27.—London reports a British advance toward Cambrai with the occupation of three towns. The French capture the whole of the forest of Coucy, and with it three villages. The new advance cuts two of the four main railway lines feeding St. Quentin, and brings a third into artillery range.

March 28.—General Nivelle begins a new offensive south of Laon. He drives a wedge into the German lines between the rivers Oise and Aisne to outflank the German positions in the St. Gobain forest. The offensive on the La Fère-Laon sector is abandoned. The French consolidate their lines on the Essigny-Benay plâteau, where several German counter-attacks are repulsed. Germans attack in the Champaigne sector and capture a few front-line trenches.

The British continue their progress toward Cambrai, and their cavalry advances two miles on a two-mile front.

EASTERN FRONTS

March 22.—There is increased artillery- and patrol-fighting along the Russian front, and dispatches from Petrograd state that German secret agents, posing as Socialists and anarchists, are attempting to undermine the discipline of the Russian Army. A German offensive is expected.

Saloniki reports the shelling of Monastir by the Bulgarians. Berlin announces through London that French counter-attacks on the Monastir front are repulsed.

March 23.—Russian troops along the Sereth on the Roumanian front take the initiative and capture two railroad stations. German aeroplanes bombard the fortress of Galatz, announces Petrograd.

General Sarrail reports that the French are victorious in the fighting outside of Monastir, and that Hill 1248 remains firmly in their hands.

The Russian advance in Persia and Mesopotamia continues unchecked, says London.

March 24.—After thorough preparation by artillery and mine-throwers the Germans launch an assault on the Roumanian front and drive the Russians back two-thirds of a mile, Petrograd admits. The Berlin dispatches announce the capture of 500 prisoners in this assault.

London announces that the Turks set fire to the town of Kerind in Persia and abandon it to the advancing Russians.

Berlin asserts that the ground north of Monastir won by the French yesterday has been retaken.

March 25.—General Sarrail denies that the Germans north of Monastir have won back any positions, says Paris.

General Alexieff reports to Petrograd that the Germans are massing great numbers of troops and guns on the Riga-Dvinsk front in preparation for a drive at Petrograd.

Official dispatches from Constantinople announce a battle between Turkish troops and the forces of the new Kingdom of Arabia near Medina. The Arabians were defeated, says the report.

March 26.—London hears that Field-Marshal von Mackensen has been ordered to Constantinople to reorganize the Turkish Army.

March 27.—Russian troops retreat before a gas attack on the Roumanian front, admits Petrograd.

March 28.—Early spring thaws prevent a drive on Petrograd from the Riga sector, declares London in a report confirmed by Berlin. Heavy fighting continues on the Roumanian front, where the Germans win some local successes.

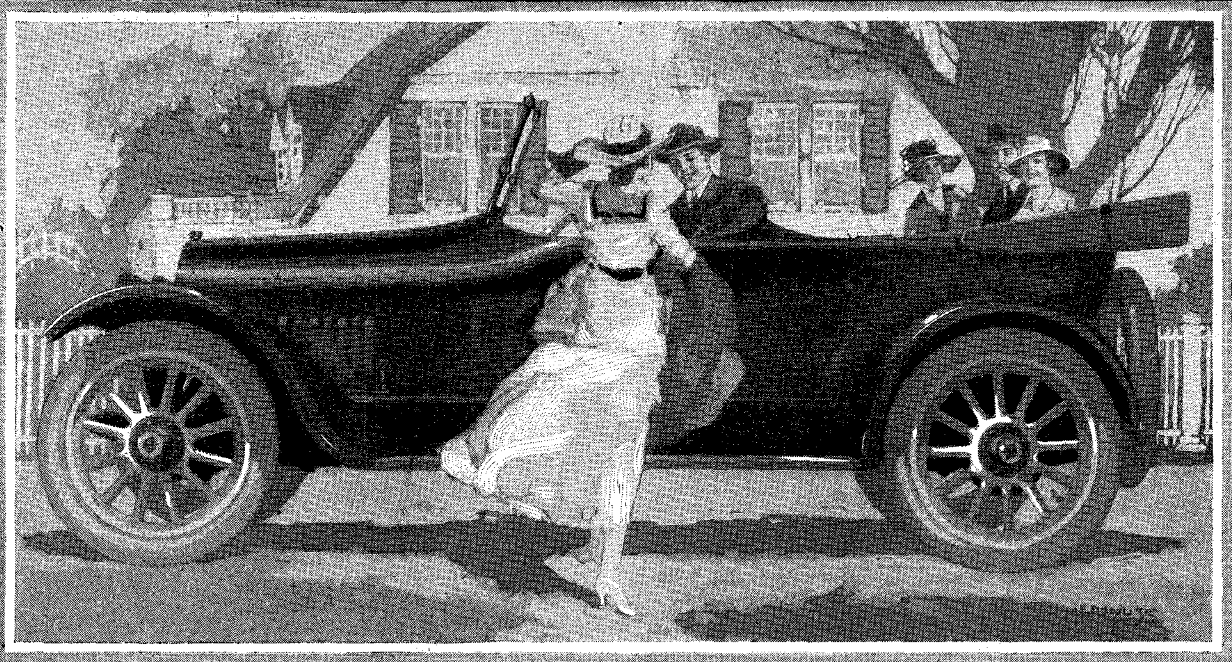
Fifty Russian seaplanes drop bombs on the aqueduct which supplies Constantinople, damaging it severely, says Petrograd.

General Sarrail reports that 2,104 prisoners have been taken in the recent offensive outside Monastir. German and Bulgarian attacks are repulsed.

GENERAL

March 22.—The German Admiralty announces the return of the commerce-raider *Moewe* to a German port after its second cruise in the Atlantic. According to the official statement the *Moewe* captured thirty-five steamers and five sailing-ships, aggregating more than 123,100 tons. One of these, the British vessel *Esmeralda*, is said to have had fifty American muleteers on board.

March 23.—Owing to the scarcity of wheat in Germany the bread ration



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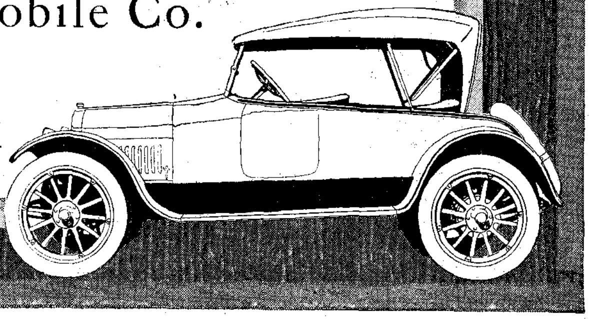

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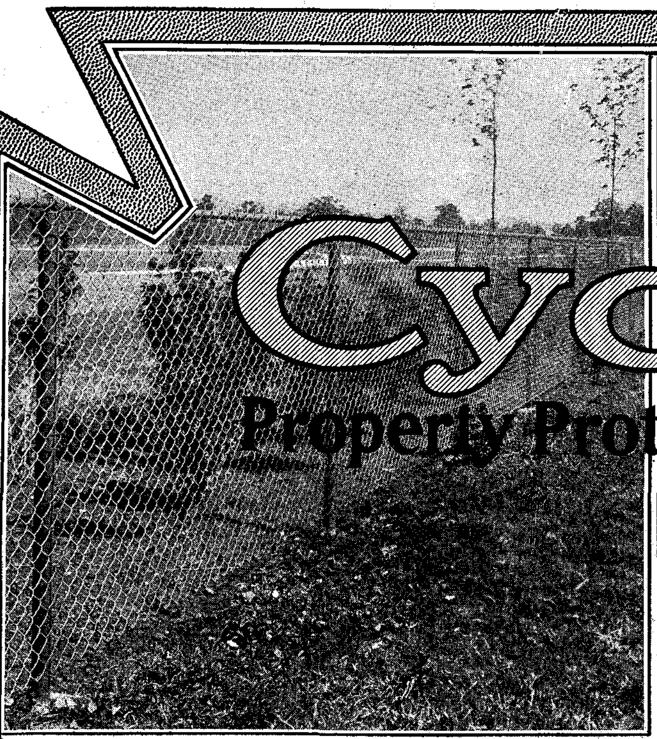

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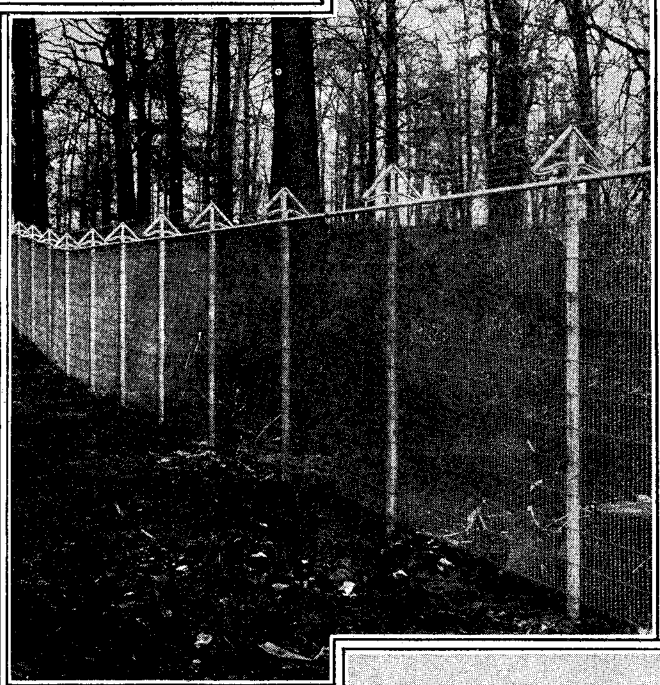
How often have you seen really attractive and beautiful grounds fatally marred by being enclosed with an inartistic fence of heavy iron bars, suggesting the cold, forbidding appearance of a jail yard?

And how inwardly glad you have been to view the iron bars from the outside!

In contrast, how refreshing has been the pleasure, how delightful to the eye, to see the Cyclone Fence of quiet, refined taste, blending harmoniously with the beauties of God's great out-of-doors and modestly adding a pleasing, decorative touch to nature!



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I should like to have you consider this an order for an additional amount of fencing on the north side of my place to extend from the present fence line clear down to the lake. You are at liberty to build this fence this Fall or next Spring, whichever time it can be done.

Yours very truly,
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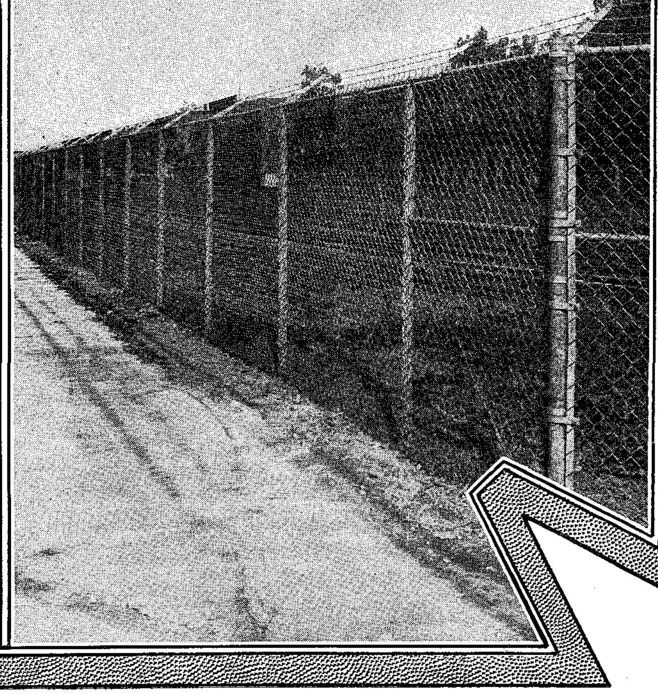

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My name ....

P. O. .... State ....

will be diminished one-quarter beginning April 15, says an article in the Bremen *Weser Zeitung*. The potato ration is continued at five pounds weekly, and the meat allowance is increased about five ounces weekly.

Germany extends the barred-zone decree to the waters giving access to the Russian Arctic ports, say Reuter dispatches.

Berlin asserts that the Entente losses in war-ships since the beginning of the war total 850,000 tons.

March 25.—Berlin announces that all ships met in the new Arctic barred zone after April 5 will be attacked.

March 26.—All grain-supplies in Germany are taken over by the military power. Farmers will be placed upon the same ration as the city population and it will be impossible for them to hold back their supplies, Copenhagen reports.

During the last few days, Berlin reports, seventy-six vessels, aggregating 80,000 gross tons, have been sunk by *U*-boats, among them the British hospital-ship *Asturias*.

March 27.—Losses of merchant vessels amounting to more than 420,000 tons thus far in March have resulted from the war-measures of the Central Powers, says Lord Beresford to the House of Lords. Two hundred and twenty-five ships were sunk this month by mines and submarines combined, and it is believed that the British are not capturing *U*-boats as fast as they are launched by Germany.

The potato ration in Austria is reduced to one pound per week for each person, states Vienna.

March 28.—Official figures show a gain in the percentage of British ships sunk by submarines, from 0.32 per cent. last week, to 0.52 in the current week. In the week ending March 25, twenty-five vessels, exclusive of fishing-craft, were torpedoed, of the 4,747 entries and departures at British ports.

FOREIGN

RUSSIAN DEVELOPMENTS

March 22.—The United States formally recognizes the new Russian Government. The former Czarina is arrested and detained in the palace.

March 23.—The Czar reaches his palace at Tsarskoe Selo, where he is to be kept under guard. Many persons who were enrolled with the secret police are arrested in Moscow. Russia is officially recognized by England, France, and Italy.

March 24.—Grand Duke Nicholas is deprived of his position as Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army, owing to his connection with the Romanoff family, state dispatches from London. General Evart is replaced by General Letchitzky as commander on the Central front.

March 26.—The Grand Dukes and the Royal Princes jointly inform the Government Constitute that they formally associate themselves in the abdication of Grand Duke Michael and will turn over to the new Government the crown lands and other state grants which they possess.

Petrograd announces that during the first days of the revolution the extreme radicals attempted to sow discontent among the workmen and soldiers. The undertaking was frustrated by an appeal to the soldiers, who declare emphatically for the new régime and the continuance of the war.

WINGFOOT

LAWN HOSE

Over the rose hedge into the pansy bed tumbles the cool, refreshing spray.

Splendid for the flowers—but what for the frock whose dainty white is spattered by lawn hose leaks? And what for the gardening joys to be when summer's sunshine demands a watering daily?

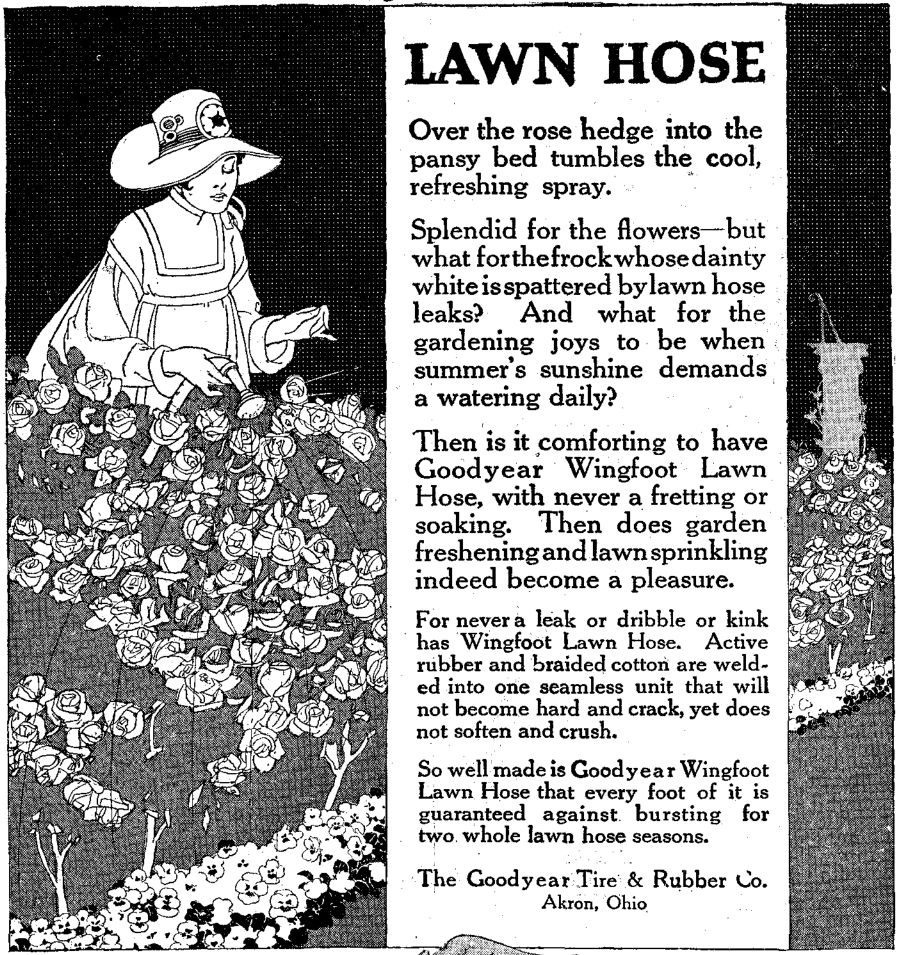
Then is it comforting to have Goodyear Wingfoot Lawn Hose, with never a fretting or soaking. Then does garden freshening and lawn sprinkling indeed become a pleasure.

For never a leak or dribble or kink has Wingfoot Lawn Hose. Active rubber and braided cotton are welded into one seamless unit that will not become hard and crack, yet does not soften and crush.

So well made is Goodyear Wingfoot Lawn Hose that every foot of it is guaranteed against bursting for two whole lawn hose seasons.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
Akron, Ohio

GOODYEAR
AKRON



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Vaughan's Gladiolus Bulbs

We are growers of these bulbs on our own farms, and the 1916 acreage was double that of former years.

FLOWERS ALL SUMMER FOR $1

There is no flower that is so easily grown and blooms so readily as the Gladiolus, and by repeated plantings a continued bloom may be had all summer long. The long spikes are graceful and fascinating in their great array of colors; cut as first flowers open and placed in water, the flowers develop for a week, even to the last bud. Commence planting in April and repeat at 10 day intervals until end of June, and you will have flowers until late Autumn.

"Homewood" Gladiolus

75 Fine Bulbs, Many Kinds Mixed for $1.00, MAILED FREE

to customers within fourth postal zone (600 miles) from Chicago or New York.

For further zones add 16c in stamps

"How to Grow" in every package

To interest Boys, Girls, Young Women and Men in growing these flowers, we make the following exceptionally low prices for smaller bulbs, many colors mixed.

"Kenwood" Gladiolus

60 bulblets for 50c; 25 for 20c; 12 for 10c; all postpaid with our 160-page catalogue. Send all orders to Dept. D.

VAUGHAN'S SEED STORE
31-33 W. Randolph Street - - CHICAGO
43 Barclay Street - - - - NEW YORK

Burpee's Seeds Grow

Five of the Finest Fordhook Vegetables

For 25c we will mail one packet each of the following Vegetables:

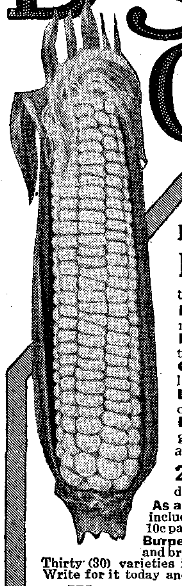
Bean—Fordhook Bush Lima, the most famous Bush Lima.
Beet—Black Red Ball, rich color, tender, fine flavor, early.
Corn—Golden Bantam, extra early, hardy, luscious and sweet.
Lettuce—Brittle Ice, large head, crisp and mild.
Radish—Rapid Red, quickest growing round red radish. Crisp and solid.

25c buys all the above. Five collections for $1.00, mailed to different addresses if so ordered.

As a Compliment to the Ladies, we include with each collection, a regular 10c packet of Fordhook Favorite Asters.

Burpee's Annual for 1917 is bigger and brighter than ever before. 204 pages. Thirty (30) varieties illustrated in color. Mailed free. Write for it today and please mention this publication.

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO.
Burpee Buildings Philadelphia



THORBURN'S SEEDS

Why not a useful Garden this year?

OUR catalogue is really a "text book" on gardens, brim full of good suggestions, cultural directions and with a wealth of pictures and descriptions of just what you want in vegetables and flowers.

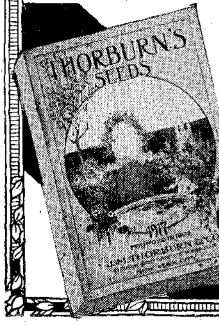
For instance, we will send you, prepaid, a splendid assortment of vegetables for a small family for

$1.00
(*Assortment "A"*)

We also have other and more elaborate assortments which are shown on pages 11 and 12 of our catalogue.

Write for a copy today.

J. M. THORBURN & COMPANY
53 BARCLAY STREET
through to
54 PARK PLACE
NEW YORK



Send for this Book

STANDARD DICTIONARY superiority quickly becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates.

Be a Tree Surgeon
Position Guaranteed

JOHN DAVEY
Father of Tree Surgery

with the Davey organization after completion of two-year course. Good men make large annual incomes in this uncrowded field. Work is fascinating, healthful, broadening; affords opportunity to travel and to meet the finest class of people. Ideal method of learning combining practical experience with scientific study. Every city, park, orchard and private estate needs an expert tree surgeon. Also many tree surgeons are needed by the States and the National Government. Students who have attended high school preferred; age 20 to 30; height, at least 5 feet, 6 inches; must be physically sound and of good character. Tuition moderate, including first year's board. We pay salary second year. Special attention to fruit growing. Write promptly for particulars. Address the Secretary.

The Davey Institute of Tree Surgery
Box 104, Kent, O.

March 27.—Rumors originating in Amsterdam and Berlin claim that Germany has offered a separate peace to Russia.

March 28.—Berlin reports that Admiral Viren and the Governor-General of the Province of Tver are assassinated, and many high Russian officials are arrested by the Government Constitute for reactionary or pro-German activities.

GENERAL

March 22.—During a debate in the House of Commons, Bonar Law pledges the Government to another effort to settle the Irish Home-Rule question.

Extracts from German and Austrian newspapers, cabled Washington to-day, indicate that there is a severe epidemic of smallpox throughout the Central Empires.

March 23.—Rumors from The Hague have it that the Kaiser is suffering from a nervous breakdown.

March 24.—The French Government informs neutrals of its intention to protest the wanton destruction of private property by the German armies during their retreat.

The United States State Department decides that the Cuban rebels are outlaws, and declares no measures will be taken in their behalf.

The French Minister of Commerce issues a decree prohibiting all imports except such as are specifically authorized by the Government.

Cardinal Mercier is awarded the Grand Prize of the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences for "the greatest and finest acts of devotion."

The American marines are withdrawn from Cuba upon assurance from the Cuban Government that it can maintain order.

March 26.—Copenhagen reports that the radical wing of the Socialist party in the Reichstag has issued a program demanding a speedy peace and no annexation of foreign territory.

Paris announces that the new loan for $30,000,000, floated by the Crédit Foncier, has been oversubscribed twenty times.

March 27.—John Dillon, the Irish Nationalist, hints in a speech before the House of Commons that unless the Irish question is settled quickly serious events will transpire in Ireland.

March 28.—Premier Lloyd George and ex-Premier Asquith declare in favor of woman suffrage and the House of Commons expresses its approval of suffrage reform by a large majority.

DOMESTIC

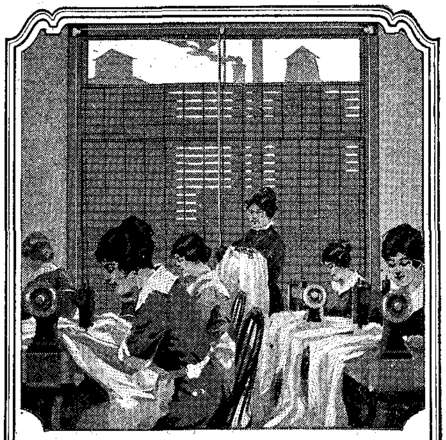
March 22.—Representatives of seven Eastern railroads appear before the Interstate Commerce Commission and apply for an increase in freight-rates to meet the increased operating expenses due to the Adamson Law.

March 23.—New Albany, Ind., is struck by a tornado. Six full blocks are laid waste in a thickly populated residence district with a property damage of $2,000,000, 37 lives are lost, and more than 75 are severely injured.

The Administration has decided to place the government of the Danish West Indies in the hands of the Navy, states Washington.

March 26.—Representative Randall, of California, declares he will support the Administration, which assures control of the lower House to the Democrats.

March 28.—Albert P. Ryder, regarded as one of America's greatest imaginative painters, dies at the age of seventy.



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IRON AGE *Wheel Hoes and Drills*

Do the work ten times faster than the old-fashioned tools. A woman, boy or girl can push one. 38 combinations — easily adjusted. Light, strong and durable. Prices, $3.25 to $15.00. Will help you to cut the high cost of living.

Write us for free booklet today.

No. 1
Double or Single Wheel Hoe

Bateman M'f'g Co., Box 46G, Grenloch, N. J.

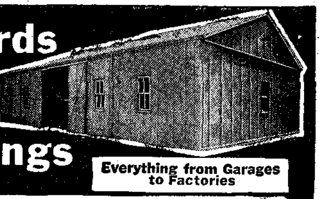
25 GLADIOLI $1

If you would have a beautifully colored joy-spot of the graceful and wondrously marked gladioli in your midsummer garden, let me send you this carefully selected collection. It contains such choice varieties as the famed Niagara and Panama, and ten others. All *quality* bulbs. Healthy, fat and solid. True to name. *Sure* in bloom promise. Send today for Gladioli Collection and my Rose and Gladioli Catalog.

A. B. Vanderbeek Bulbs

186 Broadway Paterson, N. J.

Edwards Steel Buildings



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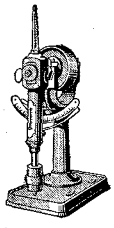
Oil Tests

Their relation to Correct Lubrication

This important 9 minute talk is based on the 50 years' world-wide experience of the Vacuum Oil Company

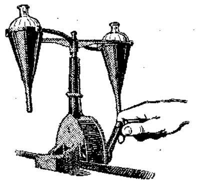
SEVERAL years ago a prominent engineer invented a machine to determine the comparative efficiency of lubricating oils. But one day it was found that crude kerosene oil, by this machine's test, was the best lubricant.



That ridiculous result will indicate the difficulties which science has always met in trying to judge an oil's efficiency by anything but the practical tests of *service*.

Nevertheless, *during manufacture*, certain scientific tests are essential. For example: Each batch of Gargoyle Mobiloils is put through at least 35 separate and distinct tests. These tests are *not* aimed to get at the *lubricating efficiency* of the oil. The scientific laboratory tests simply make sure that the oil is running uniform. Below we outline briefly a few of the tests used for this purpose.

IMPURITY AND WATER TEST



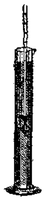
Crude oil comes from the ground. It is liable to contain traces of salt, mud, sand, water and other foreign substances held in suspension.

The crude oil which is subjected to this test is mixed half and half with gasoline and poured into a graduated glass sedimentation jar. The jar is then put into a centrifuge and whirled.

During the whirling process the bottom of the jar is thrown outward. The water and foreign substances are forced into the small, graduated end of the jar. The organic foreign substances form a layer between the water and the oil, the sand sinking to the bottom.

The graduated scale indicates the percentage of water and of foreign substances in the sample under examination.

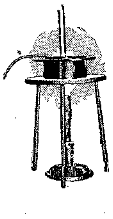
GRAVITY TEST



In this test a weighted bulb with a graduated spindle (hydrometer) is dropped into a tube of oil. The hydrometer floats. *But its bottom* sinks to a certain depth—depending on the oil's gravity. The gravity is determined by the depth to which the hydrometer sinks, as shown by the markings on the spindle with the oil at 60° F.

This test is simply used to determine whether or not uniform weight per gallon is being maintained. It is constantly used in manufacturing Gargoyle Lubricants.

FLASH AND FIRE TESTS



The flash test is the lowest temperature at which the vapor from an oil will ignite but not continue to burn. If the flash test is too low, the oil will evaporate from the cylinder walls and bearings when the normal engine heat develops. This would leave the friction surfaces without lubrication.

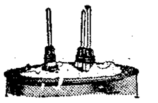
Gargoyle Lubricants always undergo this flash test.

The fire test is made with the apparatus used in the flash test. The fire test is the temperature at which the ignited vapor from an oil will continue to burn.

This is another check used in manufacturing Gargoyle Lubricants to insure uniformity.

But it should be remembered that the flash and fire tests alone cannot determine an oil's lubricating efficiency.

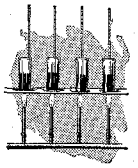
CLOUD TEST



The oil is put into a screw-capped glass jar. A thermometer passes down through the cover into the oil. The jar is immersed in ice. The oil then gradually cools.

The cloud test is the temperature at which a cloud first forms in the oil and rises about half way up when it about covers the bulb of the thermometer. Its reading is given as the cloud test. This is a laboratory test constantly used in manufacturing Gargoyle Lubricants.

COOK TEST



Oil can be decolorized by these methods: (1) By Chemical Treatment. (2) By Filtration. (3) By a Combination of both.

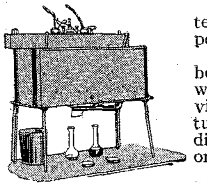
In filtration Gargoyle Mobiloils are passed through filters containing 20 tons to 50 tons of fullers' earth.

The cook test determines whether the purification after treatment is complete. The oil for testing is put in a glass beaker. There it is heated for one hour up to 450° F. The oil is then examined for discoloration and sediment.

The original color of the oil gives no real guide to its lubricating efficiency. Nor does it give a real guide to the carbon content. But, under this cook test, a change from the original color of the oil indicates the degree of incomplete purification.

Under this test the contrast between the discoloration of most oils and the slight discoloration of Gargoyle Lubricants—Gargoyle Mobiloils for example—is very marked.

VISCOSITY TEST



Viscosity is simply the technical name for what is popularly called "body."

But this fact must be borne in mind: Two oils which will show the same viscosity at one temperature will often decidedly differ in viscosity at higher or lower temperatures.

The viscosity of Gargoyle Lubricants is tested at three different temperatures—104°—140° and 210° F.

In this test the oil is put into a tube surrounded by water or steam which is kept at the test temperature. When the oil reaches the predetermined temperature, a plug in the bottom of the tube is removed. This opens a small standardized tube. The oil is then allowed to flow out of this opening into a glass receptacle of known capacity.

The time in seconds required by the oil to fill the container beneath, up to the standard graduation mark, is the measure of the oil's viscosity.

Gargoyle Lubricants all go through the viscosity test, but the viscosity test alone cannot determine the efficiency of an oil. Gargoyle Lubricants possess individual characteristics as lubricants.

We have tried to make plain the great difference in efficiency which may exist between oils which *look* alike, *feel* alike and *test* alike. To cope with this puzzling condition, the Vacuum Oil Company has for years maintained thoroughly equipped laboratories and engineering departments in many parts of the world.

In recommending a Gargoyle Lubricant for a given purpose, we first analyze the operating conditions to be met, then specify the lubricant which is known, from practical experience, to meet the conditions most efficiently.

With Gargoyle Mobiloils this situation is met by a Chart of Recommendations which is shown in part on this page. The oils specified for the various cars in this Chart are determined annually by a careful engineering analysis of each model and make of car.

The recommendations are based on 50 years of practical experience in lubrication. The formulæ and methods used in *manufacturing* these oils are based on almost numberless practical tests.

You may safely feel that the oil specified for your car in this Chart will insure—Greater power. Less friction. Less carbon. Lower consumption of gasoline. Less consumption of lubricating oil. Longer life of your car.

Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

In buying Gargoyle Mobiloils from your dealer, it is safest to purchase in original packages. Look for the red Gargoyle on the container. If the dealer has not the grade specified for your car, kindly write our nearest branch, giving dealer's name and address.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world.

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Correct Automobile Lubrication

Explanation: — The four grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils, for engine lubrication, purified to remove free carbon, are:

Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic"

In the Chart below, the letter opposite the car indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils that should be used. For example, "A" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A." "Arc." means Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic," etc. The recommendations cover all models of both pleasure and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted.

Model of	1917		1916		1915		1914		1913	
CARS	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Abbott-Detroit	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
" " (8 cyl)	....	....	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....
Allen	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. 33-34-35)	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Apperson	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Auburn (4 cyl)	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
" (6 cyl)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Autocar (2 cyl)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Avery	....	....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. 5 & C 1 ton)	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Briscoe	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
" (8 cyl)	....	....	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Buick	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Case	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chalmers	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
" (Mod. 6-40)	....	....	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
" (Mod. 6-30)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chandler Six	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Chevrolet	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
Cole	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....
Cunningham	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dart	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.
" (Mod. C)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	....	....
Delaunay-Belleville	....	....	....	....	B	A	B	A	B	A
Detroiter	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Dodge	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	E	E	....	....	....	....
Dort	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Empire (4 cyl)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (6 cyl)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Federal	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Fiat	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
Grant	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
H. A. L.	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Haynes	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hudson	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (Super Six)	A	Arc.	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Ar	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jeffery	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	....	....
" (6 cyl)	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" Com'l	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Kearns	....	....	E	E	E	E	....	....	....	....
" Com'l	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Kelly Springfield	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
King	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	A	A	E
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
" Com'l	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Kissel Kar	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" " Com'l	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" " (Mod. 48)	....	....	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
Lexington	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Lippard Stewart	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" " (Mod. M)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Locomobile	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	Arc.	Arc.
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Mercer	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (22-70)	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Mitchell	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Mitchell (8 cyl)	....	....	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Moline	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.
" Knight	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
Moon (4 cyl)	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (6 cyl)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
National	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
" (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oakland	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	....	....	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oldsmobile	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Overland	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Packard	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
" Com'l	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Paige	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	A	A	E
" (6-46)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
" (6-36 & 38)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Pathfinder	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Peerless	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pierce Arrow	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" " Com'l	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Premier	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Regal	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Renault	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Richmond	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Riker	E	E	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Saxon	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	....	....
Selden	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Simplex	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Stearns Knight	A	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
" " (8 cyl)	A	A	B	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sterling (Wisconsin)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Stutz	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
Velie (4 cyl)	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (6 cyl)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Westcott	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
White	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Willys-Knight	A	A	B	A	B	A	A	A	....	....
Willys Six	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Winton	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

AMERICAN STOCKS STILL OWNED IN EUROPE

It is now estimated that the foreign war-loans placed here by the belligerent nations equal a sum about twice as large as the value of the American stocks and bonds that are still owned in Europe. It had already come about that through the efforts of the belligerents to raise money in the United States this country had settled much the larger part of its international debt, as represented in corporation securities sold abroad, by repurchasing them. As to securities still owned abroad, the New York *Times* cites the fourth compilation made by L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson Company. Mr. Loree's first summary was made up as of January 31, 1915; the second on July 31, 1915; the third on July 31, 1916, and the latest on January 31, 1917. When the first was made the railway securities owned abroad totaled $2,704,402,364 par value. The latest summary, made up two years later, shows total railway holdings of a par value of $1,185,811,486 and a market value $924,542,646. In these two years the have been returned to this country s curities having a par value of $1,518 590,878, or 56.15 per cent. of the origina total. These figures are limited to ra way investments, but it has been esti mated that four-fifths of Europe holdings were of this class. The figure were obtained by Mr. Loree from 144 ra roads or from all lines in the United State over 100 miles in length.

One has to remember further, as writer in *The Journal of Commerce* poin out, that there had been heavy foreig liquidation in our stocks and bonds for considerable period before the war actuall began in August, 1914. This continued u exceptionally large volume during th remainder of the year 1914—a period o particularly heavy selling that is no included in Mr. Loree's total.

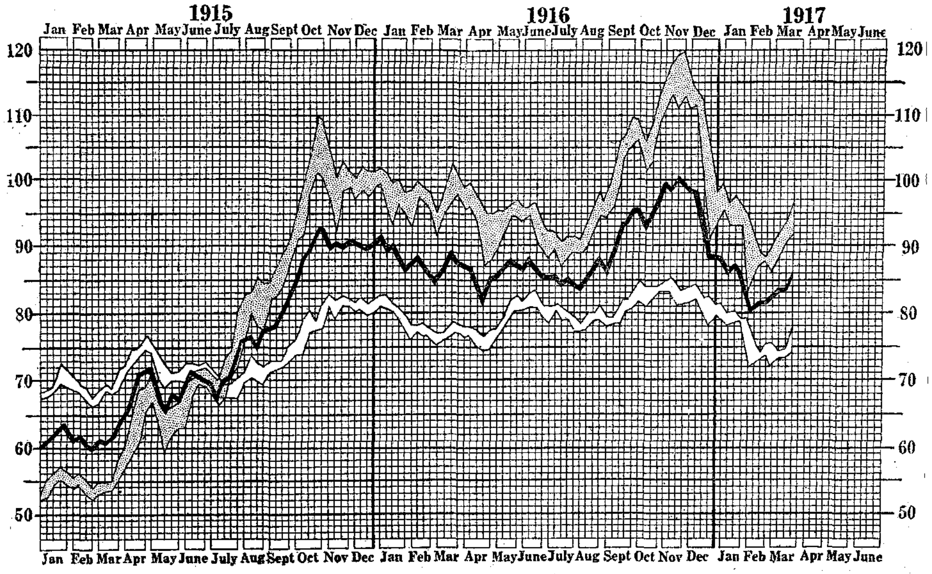
It has been estimated in financial circle that a round two billion dollars would no be an excessive estimate of the par valu of railroad stocks, bonds, and othe securities returned to us by Europe sinc

SECURITIES HELD ABROAD—PAR VALUE

	Jan. 31, 1917	*July 31, 1916*	*July 31, 1915*	*Jan. 31, 19*
Preferred stock	$91,006,300.00	$120,597,750.00	$163,129,850.00	$204,394,400
Second preferred stock	4,645,100.00	4,858,650.00	5,608,850.00	5,558,150
Common stock	285,729,918.75	336,761,704.00	511,437,356.25	573,880,393
Notes	8,475,650.00	9,070,955.00	24,632,291.93	58,254,390
Debenture bonds	56,752,080.00	74,796,900.00	160,228,700.00	187,508,310
Collateral trust bonds	57,776,380.00	85,166,470.00	180,590,850.00	282,418,415
Mortgage bonds	672,969,224.08	774,793,834.00	1,150,339,130.00	1,371,156,851.
Equipment trust bonds	7,449,833.33	7,783,300.00	25,253,201.00	20,233,455.
Car trusts	49,000.00	836,000.00	29,000.00	———
Receivers' certificates	958,000.00	958,000.00	2,201,000.00	998,000.
Total	$1,185,811,486.16	$1,415,623,563.00	$2,223,450,229.18	$2,704,402,364

MARKET VALUE

	Jan. 31, 1917	*July 31, 1916*	*July 31, 191*
Preferred stock	$61,358,921.25	$93,816,715.00	$117,863,393.
Second preferred stock	1,724,583.00	2,060,256.00	2,115,415.
Common stock	184,985,417.95	234,154,103.00	342,225,958
Notes	7,966,437.50	6,844,240.00	22,574,283
Debenture bonds	53,714,158.25	69,858,284.00	141,444,593
Collateral trust bonds	51,600,784.95	66,526,692.00	136,422,185
Mortgage bonds	554,787,819.45	628,183,797.00	962,081,613.
Equipment trust bonds	7,397,983.83	7,015,683.00	24,480,410.
Car trusts	48,540.00	681,320.00	29,060.0
Receivers' certificates	958,000.00	958,000.00	2,201,000.0
Total	$924,542,646.18	$1,110,099,090.00	$1,751,437,912.



STOCK-MARKET AVERAGES FROM JANUARY, 1915, TO MARCH, 1917.

In the above diagram, taken from the New York *Times Annalist*, the heavy black line shows what is known as "the closing average price" of fifty stocks, half industrials and half railroads, for the twenty-seven months ending with March, 1917. The shaded area shows the high and low average prices of the twenty-five industrials included in the black-line showing and the white area the corresponding figures for the twenty-five rails.

e war. In addition there have been per- ps $500,000,000 of industrial securities. he writer cites, as giving "some idea of the tent of the American investment demand at has made possible the absorption of is huge sum," the fact that since the ar began there has at the same time en absorbed (net) $2,376,595,878 in ans to foreign Governments—these loans ving been "an entirely new departure American finance." On the previous ge is given a table in which Mr. Loree's mparisons are shown.

In order for Mr. Loree to arrive at his bulations, stock holdings were identified entries in the transfer-books of the uing companies. Bonds were, in the ain, identified by slips filed by the yees under the provisions of the Federal come-Tax Law.

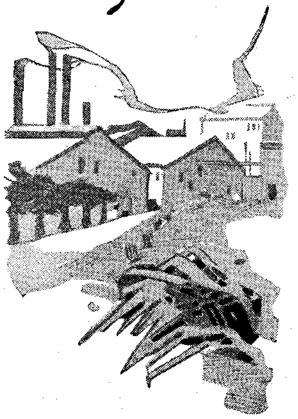
The New York *Evening Post*, in commenting on these figures, remarks that purchases of our securities, in six months to the end of last January, "went on at ss than one-third the rate of the pre- ding six months," which was to be ex- cted, "in view of the greatly increased ipment of gold to us by England in the ter period, the virtual taking over of all ich foreign holdings by the English and ench Governments, and the use of them collateral on the large loans placed in merica." This writer believes that the nount sold back to us in July, 1914, before e Stock Exchange shut down, would ing the aggregate of our securities sorbed here up to $2,000,000,000. As the $1,185,000,000 American railway sues (mostly common stock and mortgage onds) still owned abroad, the writer marks that "something near $500,000,- 0 of that total is at present lodged in merican banking institutions as collateral against the short-term loans of ngland and France, and that most of the maining balance is in the hands of the ritish Exchequer for similar use or for adual liquidation later on."

The same paper noted that while o figures were given, bankers "in close ouch with the international financial ituation" had express a belief that in he last six weeks foreign liquidation of merican railway and industrial bonds nd stocks "had been resumed on a heavy cale." Foreign liquidation, under the upervision of the French and English overnments, probably would continue until practically all of the securities now eld abroad had been returned." Bankers ad pointed out that as an offset to the 925,000,000 market value of our railroad ecurities still held abroad, this country ould show an increase since January 1, 915, of $2,376,000,000 in our loans to for- ign countries and an increase in our gold oldings of not less than $1,363,000,000.

OUR NATIONAL WAR-LOANS FROM THE REVOLUTION TO THE WAR WITH SPAIN

IN a pamphlet, recently issued by the Guaranty Trust Company, is given n interesting compilation of data regard- ng the war-loans this country has made ince it declared its independence of reat Britain. When the war with the nother country began, the thirteen colonies ound themselves suddenly in the midst of war, "but with practically no funds in heir treasuries." What was worse, the Continental Congress "had no power to aise money by taxation," and so had to

Where the World Must Get Its Sugar



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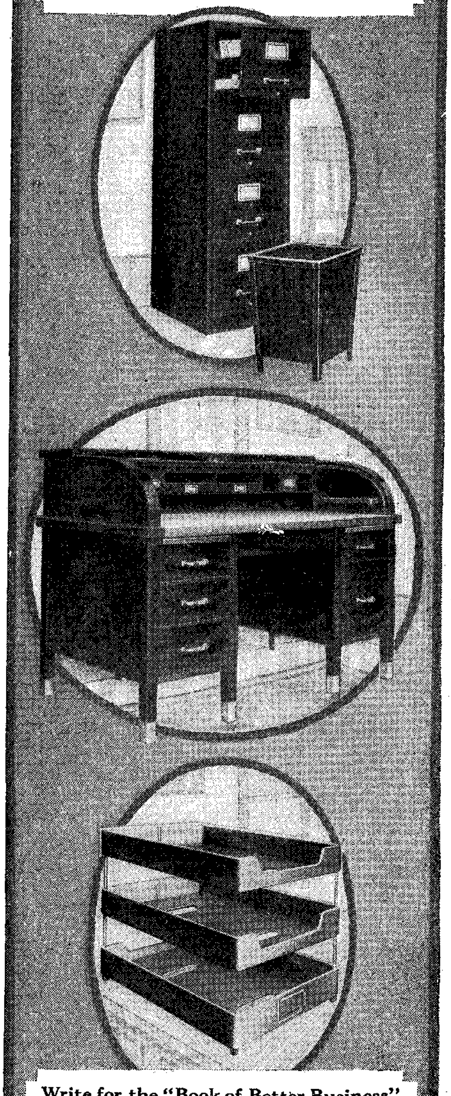

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depend on "credit bills and requisitions drawn against the several colonies." The first foreign country to give us any aid was France, King Louis XVI. advancing the loan. All told, the loans of France to us in that war-period amounted to $6,352,500. Other loans were obtained by us from Holland, a total of $2,000,000, and from Spain, $174,017. The loans from France were repaid between 1791 and 1795 to the Revolutionary Government of France; the Holland loan during the same period in five annual instalments, and the Spanish loan in 1792–3. Our first domestic war-loan was for the tiny sum of £6,000, made in 1775. The loan was taken at par. Following are details as to our other war-loans, as are given in this valuable little pamphlet:

"A year and a half later found Congress laboring under unusual difficulties. Boston and New York were held by the enemy, the patriot forces were retreating, and the people were as little inclined to submit to domestic taxation as they had formerly been to 'taxation without representation.' To raise funds, even a lottery was attempted. In October, 1776, Congress authorized a second loan for $5,000,000. It was not a pronounced success, only $3,787,000 being raised in twelve months. In 1778, fourteen issues of paper money were authorized as the only way to meet the expenses of the Army. By the end of the year 1779, Congress had issued $200,000,000 in paper money, while a like amount had been issued by the several States. In 1781, as a result of this financing and of the general situation, Continental bills of credit had fallen 99 per cent.

"Then came Robert Morris, that genius of finance, who found ways to raise the money which assured the triumph of the American cause. By straining his personal credit, which was higher than that of the Government, he borrowed upon his own individual security on every hand. On one occasion he borrowed from the commander of the French fleet, securing the latter with his personal obligation. If Morris and other patriotic citizens had not rendered such assistance to the Government, some of the most important campaigns of the Revolutionary War would have been impossible. Following came the Bank of Pennsylvania, which issued its notes—in effect, loans—to provide rations and equipment for Washington's Army at Valley Forge. These notes were secured by bills of exchange drawn against our Envoys abroad, but it was never intended that they should be presented for payment.

"With the actual establishment of the United States and the adoption of the Constitution, Alexander Hamilton came forward with a funding scheme by which the various debts owed to foreign countries, to private creditors, and to the several States were combined. In 1791, on a specie basis, our total debt was $75,000,000. The paper dollar was practically valueless and the people were forced to give the Government adequate powers to raise money and to impose taxes. Between that date and 1812, thirteen tariff bills were passed to raise money to meet public expenditures and pay off the national debt.

"For some time previous to the actual outbreak of the War of 1812, hostilities had been predicted. In a measure, this enabled Congress to prepare for it. And, altho the war did not begin until June of 1812, as early as March of that year a loan of $11,000,000, bearing 6 per cent. at par, to be paid off within twelve years from the beginning of 1813, was authorized. Of this, however, only $2,150,000 was issued, and all was redeemed by 1817. The next year a loan of $16,000,000 was

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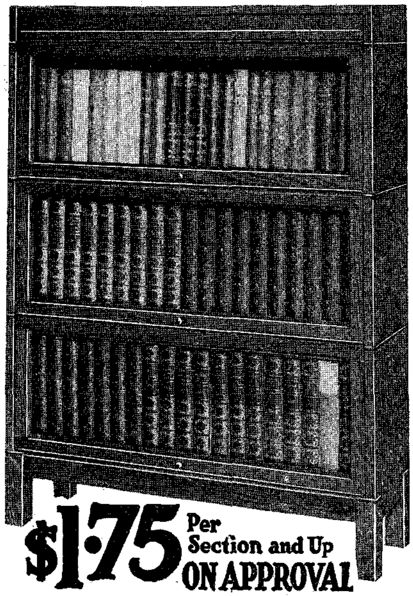

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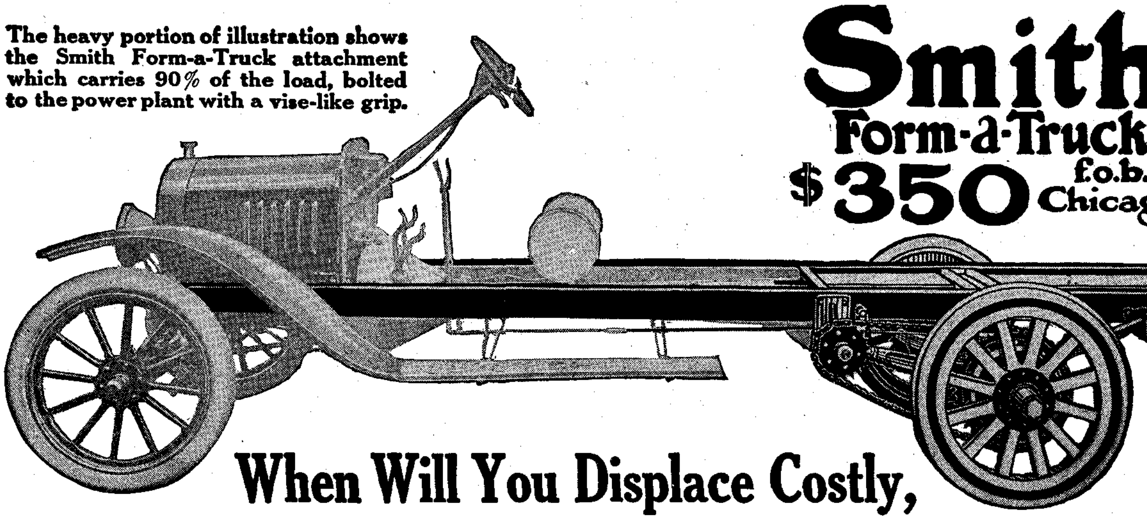
The heavy portion of illustration shows the Smith Form-a-Truck attachment which carries 90% of the load, bolted to the power plant with a vise-like grip.



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Smith Form-a-Truck entirely eliminates the tremendous waste expense of horse-drawn service. You can make this same big saving—cut charges against hauling or delivery from one-half to two-thirds.

Save delay of slow-moving horses—save all uncertainty in your hauling or delivery in bad weather. Establish your delivery and hauling department on a definite, money-saving, year 'round, profitable basis. Cut down time charges, inefficient money-wasting methods at the loading platform. Build up profits where losses were previously figured.

Double Your Load—Treble Your Efficiency

Smith Form-a-Truck will haul twice the load hauled by horses, over three times the area, in the same time. Increase your chances of doing business by increasing the territory you can serve—in the rapidity with which you make deliveries.

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Smith Form-a-Truck is in more general use than any other hauling or delivery vehicle. Over 13,000 sold and delivered in the last three months and a half. Planned production for 1917 is fully 50% of the entire planned production of all makes of motor trucks.

Users include largest national corporations buying fleet equipments and smallest users using from one to three or four.

For All Work

Smith Form-a-Truck is used in heavy duty work by contractors for hauling material from excavations; by big manufacturers hauling machinery and equipment; by lumber companies—in every line of heavy duty work where rapid moving of heavy, bulky loads is a necessity to satisfaction and economy.

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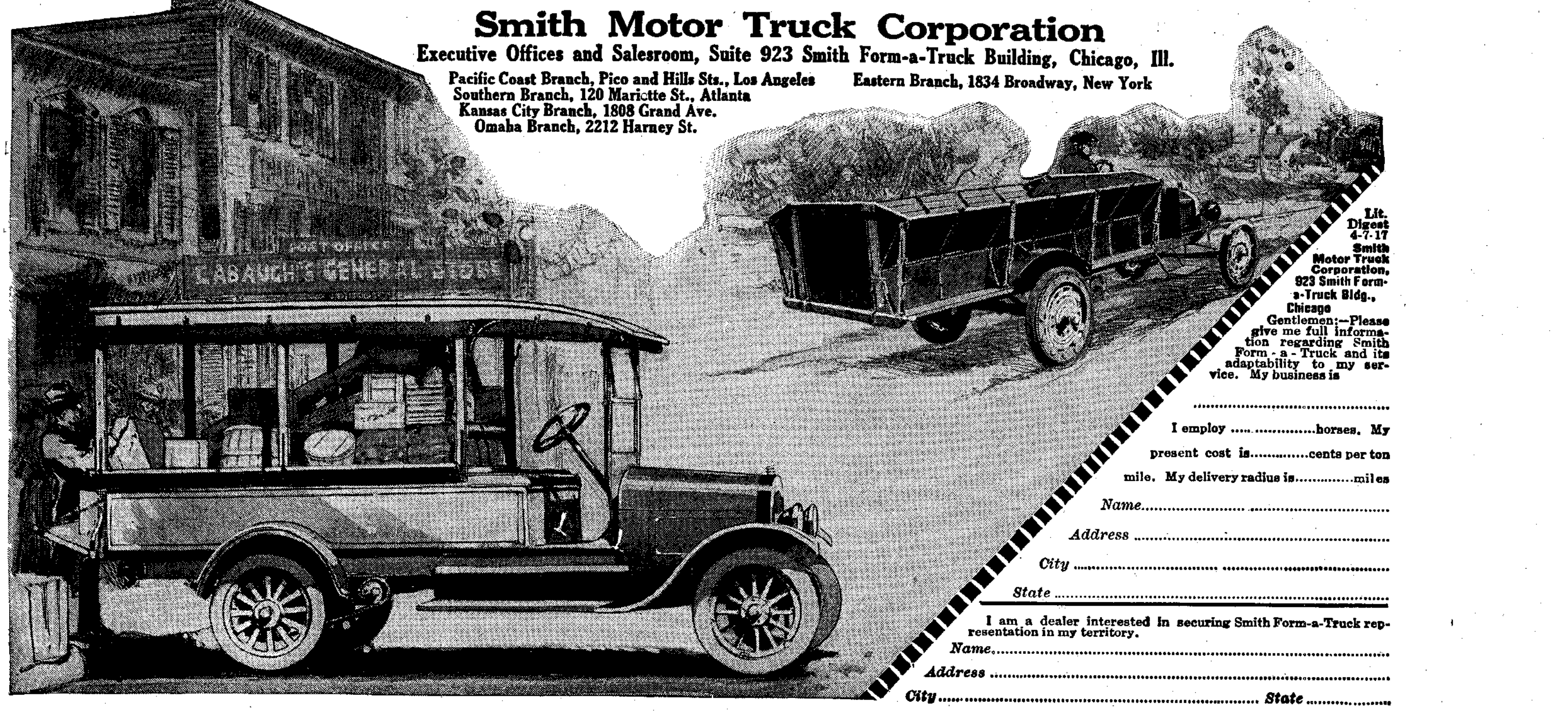

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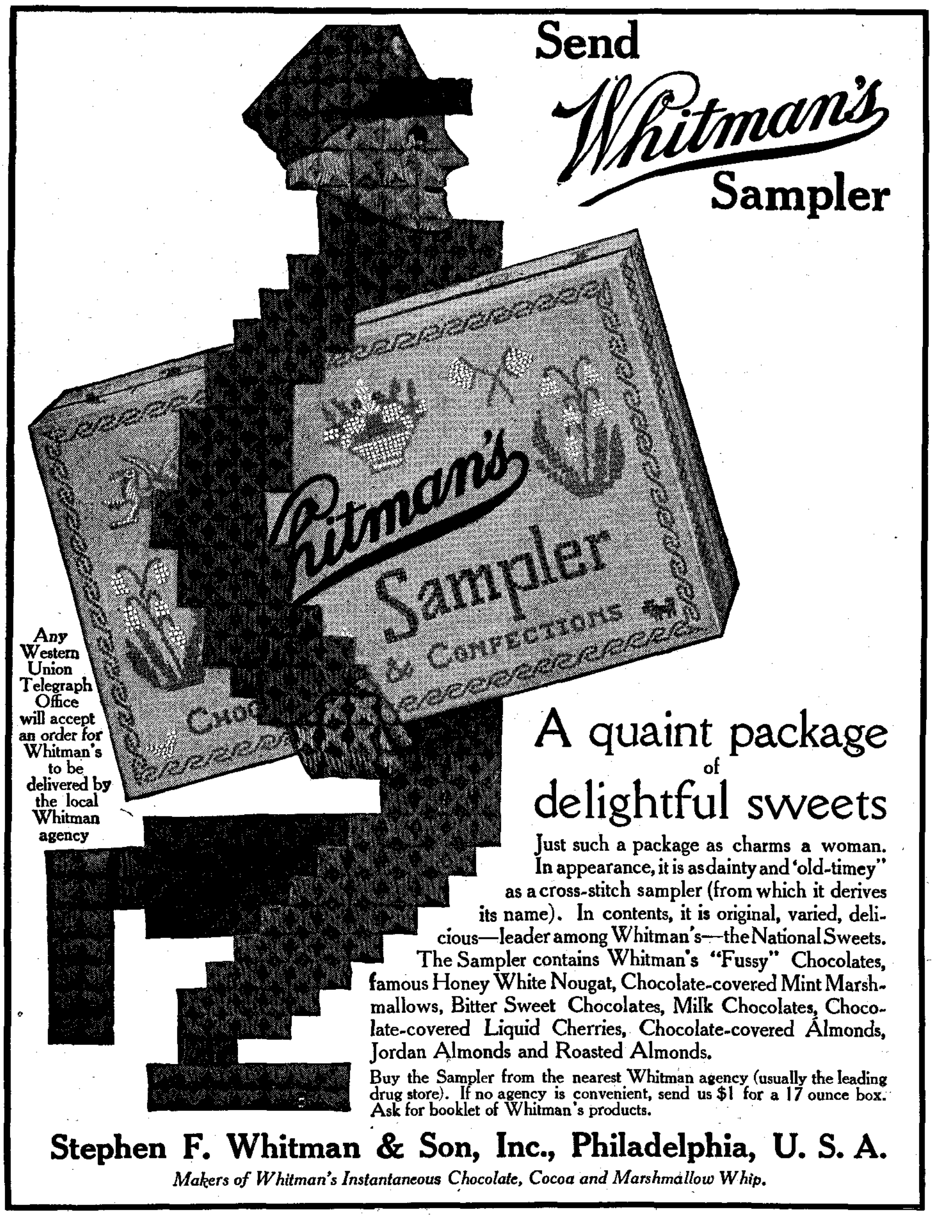

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authorized. This loan was redeemable after January 1, 1826; it paid 6 per cent. interest, and sold at 88. The amount issued was $18,109,137, which was all paid off by 1821. At the end of the war the total loans negotiated by the Government aggregated $88,000,000. The nation's public debt, as a result of this war, was increased to $127,334,933 in 1816. By 1835, either by redemptions or maturity, it was all paid.

"The Mexican War debt incurred by the United States exceeded $43,000,000 and was financed by loans in the form o Treasury notes and Government stock. The Treasury notes, under the act o 1846, totaled $7,687,800 and the stock $4,999,149. The latter paid 6 per cent interest. By act of 1847, Treasury note to the amount of $26,122,100 were issued bearing interest in the discretion of th Secretary of the Treasury, reimbursabl one and two years after date, and convertible into United States stock at 6 per cent. They were redeemable afte December 31, 1867. Economic developments following this war led to a period o extraordinary industrial prosperity whic lasted for several years. A change in th fiscal policy of the Government, however resulted in a panic in 1857 and a Treasur deficit in 1858. The debt contracted i consequence of the Mexican War wa redeemed in full by 1874.

"The situation had not improved to an great extent when Lincoln took office o March 4, 1861, and by mid-November o that year a panic was in full swing. Th outbreak of the Civil War found the Treasury empty and the financial machiner of the Government seriously disorganized Public credit was low, the public mind wa disturbed, and raising money was difficult. In 1862, the Legal-Tender Act wa passed, authorizing an issue of $150,000,000 of legal-tender notes, and an issu of bonds in the amount of $500,000,00 was authorized.

"This proved to be a most popular loan The bonds were subject to redemptio after five years and were payable i twenty years. They bore interest at 6 pe cent., payable semiannually, and wer issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000. Through one agent, Ja Cooke, a genius at distribution, wh employed 2,850 subagents and advertise extensively, this loan was placed directl with the people at par in currency. Altogether the aggregate of this loan wa $514,771,600. Later in that year Congres authorized a second issue of Treasu notes in the amount of $150,000,000 at par with interest at 6 per cent.; in January 1863, a third issue of $100,000,000 wa authorized, which was increased in Marc to $150,000,000, at 5 per cent. interest These issues were referred to as the 'one and two-year issues of 1863.'

"In December, 1863, Congress had t face a deficit of $277,000,000 and unpai requisitions amounting to $47,000,000 By the close of that year nearly $400,000,000 had been raised by bond sales. further loan act, passed March 3, 1864 provided for an issue of $200,000,000 o 5 per cent. bonds, known as 'ten-fortys, but of this total only $73,337,000 wa disposed of. Subsequently, on June 30 1864, a great public loan of $200,000,00 was authorized. This was an issue o Treasury notes, payable at any time no exceeding three years, and bearing interes at 7 3/10 per cent. Notes amounting t $248,601,680 were sold. The aggregate o Government loans during the Civil Wa footed up a total of $2,600,700,000; and o September 1, 1865, the public debt closel approached $3,000,000,000, less than one half of which was funded.

"Civil War loans, with one exception which sold at 89 3/10, were all placed at pa in currency, subject to commissions ranging from an eighth to 1 per cent. to dis tributing bankers. The average interest nominally paid by the Government on its bonds during the war was slightly under 6 per cent. Owing to payment being made in currency, however, the rate was, in reality, much higher. With the conclusion of the war, the reduction of the public debt was undertaken, and it has continued without interruption to date. Heavy tax-receipts for several years after the close of the war potentially enabled the Government to reduce its debt. Indeed, from 1866 to 1891, each year's ordinary receipts exceeded disbursements, and enabled the Government to lighten its financial burdens. Through refunding operations—in addition to bonds and short-time obligations redeemed with surplus revenues—the Government paid off, up to 1879, $1,395,345,950 bonds bearing interest at from 5 to 6 per cent. In this year the credit of the Government was on a 4 per cent. basis, and a year later on a 3¼ per cent. basis, against a maximum basis of 15½ per cent. in 1864.

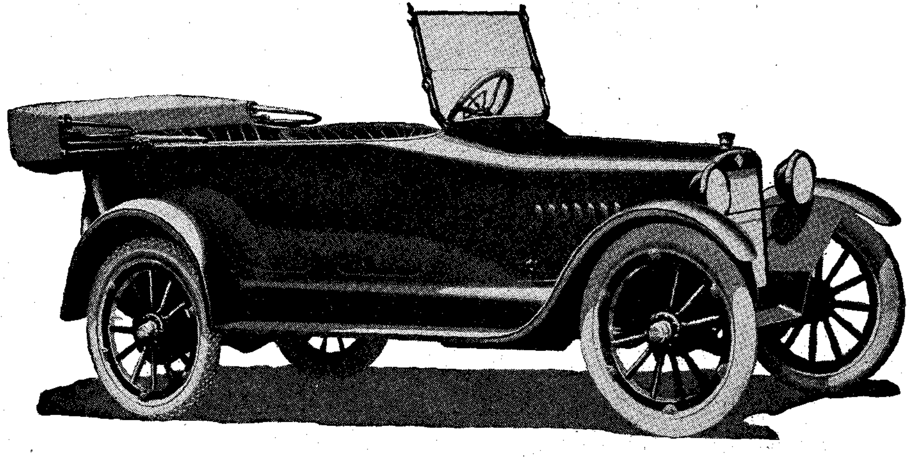
"Following the sinking of the Maine in Havana Harbor, in 1898, Congress authorized an issue of $200,000,000 3 per cent. ten-twenty-year bonds. Of this aggregate $198,792,660 were sold by the Government at par. So popular was this loan, it was oversubscribed seven times. During the year 1898, following the allotment to the public, this issue sold at a premium, the price going to 107¾, and, during the next year, to 110¾. After the war ended, the Government, in accordance with its unvarying custom, began to pay off this debt; but, despite the Secretary of the Treasury's offer to buy these bonds, he succeeded in purchasing only about $20,000,000 bonds.

"In 1860, the principal of the interest-bearing public debt in the United States was $64,842,000. In 1862, after two years of civil war, this had risen to $365,304,000, an increase of almost 600 per cent. And in 1865, this debt had risen to the then staggering total of $2,674,815,856. Notwithstanding all that has been published with relation to the war-debts of the European belligerents, there is nothing in any way comparable to this astounding ratio of increase in America's public debt from 1862 to 1865.

"During the Napoleonic wars England's public debt was practically trebled, standing after Waterloo at about $4,500,000,000. To-day, it has again trebled. In a single year of war with Prussia, 1870, France found her public debt enlarged 70 per cent. The movement of the respective securities of Great Britain, the United States, and France, during the Napoleonic wars, the Civil War, and the Franco-Prussian campaign are worthy of mention. British consols, selling at 90 before the Napoleonic wars, dropt to 47¼ at the outbreak of hostilities; went to 84 in 1817, two years after Waterloo; and sold as high as 97 in 1824. In America our United States fives, at par in 1861, dropt to 83 on the exchange, but went to 125 in 1869. French five per cent. loan, offered to raise the billion-dollar indemnity to Prussia in 1871, sold at first as low as 79¼ and 80⅝. In 1874, these securities rose to 100½, and to 125½ in 1881, barely ten years after their issuance.

"All told, the Napoleonic wars, which lasted from 1793 to 1815, cost approximately $6,300,000,000. The Mexican War cost us about $81,000,000. Our Civil War resulted in an aggregate expenditure exceeding $8,000,000,000, from 1861 to 1864. The Franco-Prussian War, the next to follow, consumed not less than $3,000,000,000. The second South African War, 1900 to 1902, cost in round figures $1,300,000,000; the Russian-Japanese engagement consumed not less than $3,000,000,000; and our comparatively trifling hostilities with Spain, 1898, added $165,000,000 to this country's public expense."

SAXON "SIX"



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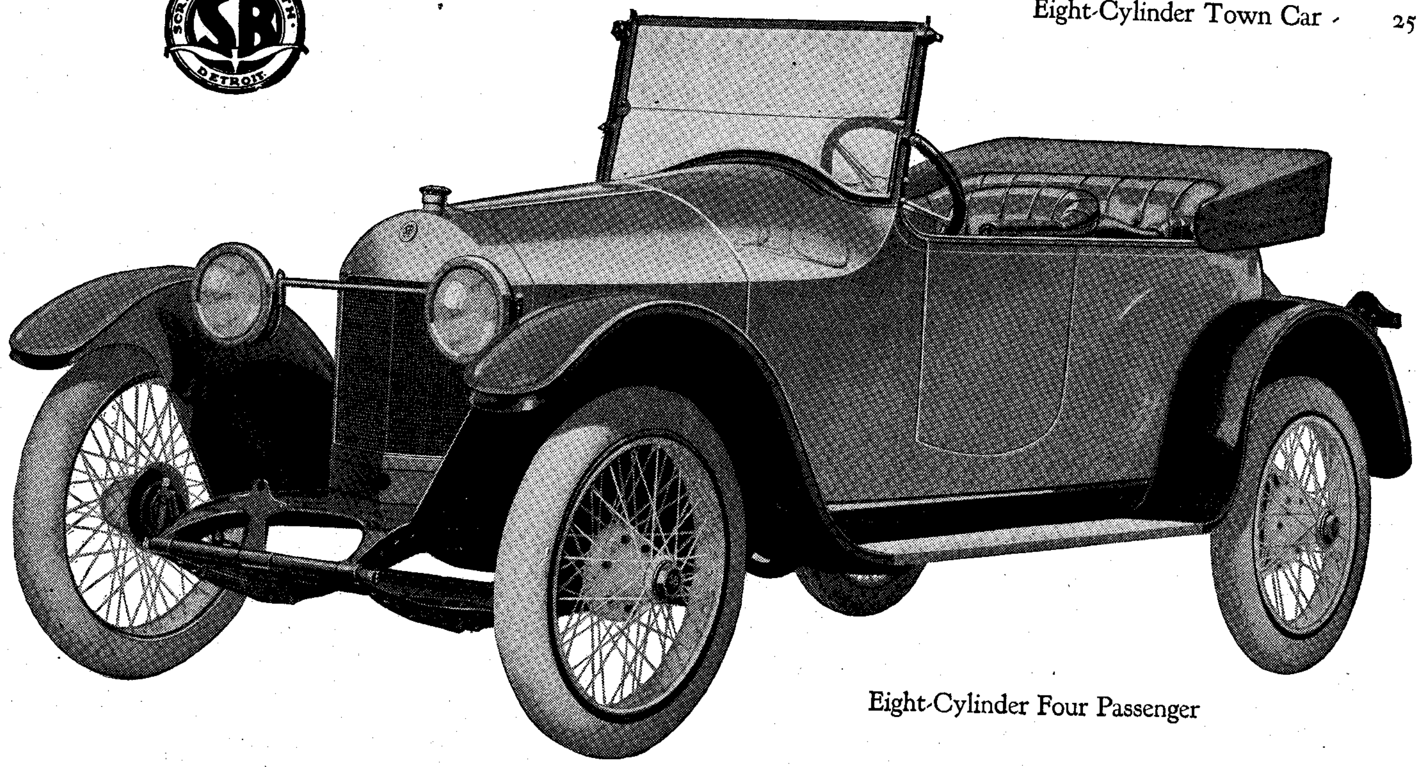

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